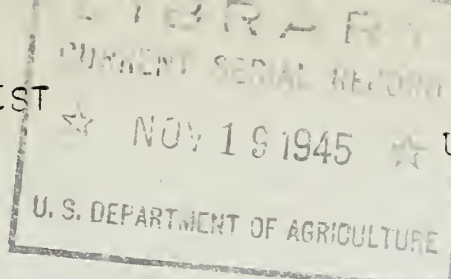


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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST

For November 1, 1945.



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Journal of Commerce, November 1.—

SEES OILS SHORT FOR 2 CROP YEARS - Two crop years will be required to restore the normal balance of drying oils supplies and demands on a world basis, Martin F. Austin, W. R. Grace & Company, told members of the paint industry yesterday in a paper prepared for the "Convention-at-Home" of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association....

The immediate outlook is for an acutely short supply of edible oils and a rather tight one in drying oils, he declared, since world-wide food requirements will take vast quantities of linseed and soya bean oil that would otherwise be added to the drying oils supply. A large part of all Argentine seeds and oil will be deviated to Europe.....

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HOG SLAUGHTER STILL SUBNORMAL - Slaughter of lambers and sheep yesterday continued around normal, but vealers and heavyweight calves were cut back moderately. Hogs slaughter is increasing seasonally, but kill figures still are far below normal. Beef operations continued at a heavy rate

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EGYPT RAYON PLANT TO COST 8 MILLIONS, New York, (AP) - Oscar Kohorn & Co., installer of rayon and staple fiber plants, today announced it has completed contracts for construction in Egypt of the first rayon plant in the Near East. Oscar Kohorn, president, said the plant would cost in excess of \$8,000,000...

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From the New York Wall Street Journal, November 1 —

BUSY RESTAURANTS - Business in the nation's restaurants is booming along, its wartime vigor undiminished. People still have plenty of cash and, while it lasts, they are evidently going to eat well. Menus are steadily improving, a Wall Street Journal survey shows. While you still may get cottage cheese for a bread spread here and there, you're getting a better choice of meat as a result. The manager is spending his red ration points on meat instead of butter.....The service is getting better, say restaurant men, though there is still room for improvement...

- - -

OWENS-CORNING SEES GLASS FIBERS IN CLOTHING, Toledo - The heat resistance and light weight of its glass fibres were advanced as reasons for their use in clothing and household goods by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.....

Owens-Corning said "Sufficient progress has been made to indicate the possibility of opening up a large, new civilian market for glass fibres." The company believes the fibres can be used for inner linings of sporting and outdoor clothing, and will prove popular in sleeping bags, bedclothing and pillows and mattresses.

- - -

CEILINGS TO BE REMOVED SOON FROM 1945 CIGAR LEAF CROP, Washington - The Office of Price Administration has announced it will soon exempt from price control the 1945 crop of 11 types of leaf tobacco used in the making of cigars.

(Turn to Page 5)

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Daily Digest 2025-45-1

From The New York Times, Nov. 1 -

TARIFFS HELD BAR TO WORLD FOOD AIM - Quebec - A spokesman for the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today called for the elimination of tariff barriers on the ground that they represent one of the chief obstacles to the FAO's program for ending world-wide hunger.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada and member of the FAO executive committee, said at a news conference that the FAO, faced by the problem of overcoming trade barriers now in the path of its objective of increasing the production and consumption of food, should recommend the "lowering or elimination" of all such barrier.

"In due course," Dr. Barton declared, "and in the not distant future, we will have to explore and use the instrument of international commodity agreements."

All wheat-producing countries, he predicted, would be "embarrassed" by surpluses within the next few years. These might be avoided in some degree, he added, by "international agreement and national policy."

- - -

UNRRA FUND CURBS DEBATED IN HOUSE - Washington - The House debated the additional \$550,000,000 appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today in an atmosphere indicating certain approval of the fund required to complete this country's \$1,350,000 commitment, but with distinct reservations as to its use and management.

A large group appeared determined to seek restrictions designed to prevent diversions of food, clothing and other materials from suffering peoples to black markets and for "political" distribution and to force, despite UNRRA objections, "free press" provisions for a full reporting of activities abroad.

- - -

MILK TIE-UP HALTED BY MAYOR'S TALKS - Mayor La Guardia initiated a series of conferences yesterday with representatives of the milk industry and the teamsters' union in an effort to prevent a tie-up of milk distribution threatened by the dispute over the continuation of skip-a-day milk deliveries.

He also won a promise from M. J. Cashal, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, American Federation of Labor, that nothing would happen for the "next forty-eight hours."

- - -

THE UNRRA APPROPRIATION - Editorial - UNRRA's \$550,000,000 appropriation, making up the total of \$1,350,000,000 which our Government undertook to contribute to war relief, finally reached the floor of the House yesterday with a favorable recommendation from the Appropriations Committee. It will probably pass. There has been much criticism of the administration of UNRRA. Doubtless this agency, a new organization in a difficult field, has made some mistakes. But there is no reason to believe that another organization would have done better, and certainly the choice now is between working through UNRRA and not doing the work at all.

- - -

BUTTER PRICE UP TODAY - Washington (AP) - The Office of Price Administration announced today that an increase of five to six cents in retail butter prices would go into effect tomorrow, rather than Nov. 8, to prevent interference with normal distribution. The wholesale price ceiling goes up tomorrow.

"Retailers would be reluctant to purchase at the sharply increased cost to them if this increase could not be reflected (immediately) in their ceiling prices," the agency said.

(Cont. on page 6)

From The Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 25 -

COST ACCOUNTING SHOWS FARM LOSSES - City people wondered why there was a meat and poultry shortage last year. It can be understood--if they take this case of an average farmer in Illinois.

Last year, this farmer lost one dollar on every hundred pounds of pork he produced and his total output was 26,201 pounds. With his dairy cattle, it cost him \$4.75 to produce a hundred pounds of milk, which he sold for \$3.23. When he had finished fattening his beef steers and sent them to market, he realized 68 cents a bushel for all the corn he fed them. He could have sold that corn for one dollar a bushel.

For the labor expended taking care of his flock, the chickens returned only 8 cents for each hour of labor expended and he lost \$126.99 on the flock. His sheep netted a loss of \$115.38.

These figures are taken from cost account records of 23 farms under the supervision of the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois.

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 27 -

MECHANICAL COTTON PICKING PROVES ADVANTAGES - Improved ginning equipment is the single factor that has made mechanical cotton picking practical and profitable, W. H. Garrard, manager of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., points out in his monthly survey to association members.

As a result there is a growing demand from the mills for machine-picked cotton because of its superior spinning qualities, he adds.

* * *

From The Washtenaw Post-Tribune, Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 26 -

HOGGING OFF CORN - "Hogging off" corn will be a popular way to feed much of the large acreage of soft corn in Michigan this fall.

It has the advantage of saving labor ordinarily required for husking, cribbing and feeding, and is an especially good method of handling corn that has gone down. Then, too, corn fields are usually more sanitary for pigs, and fertility is left on the soil.

* * *

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 29 -

OLEO RECEIPTS SLUMP AS BUTTER RETURNS - Madison, Wis. - The preference of Wisconsin consumers for one of their state's staple dairy products is shown in the steep decline in oleomargarine sales in Wisconsin, occasioned by the recent reduction in the point value of butter.

The story is traced in the reports of the State Department of Agriculture on revenue received from the stiff 15 cents per pound state tax on oleo.

During the last quarter, from July through September, oleo tax receipts fell to less than a quarter of the volume recorded during the previous three month period, the department disclosed.

* * *

From the Butchers' Advocate, Oct. 24 -

U. S. AGENCIES SPLIT ON FOOD SUBSIDIES - Proposals to eliminate food subsidies during the next few weeks have developed a controversy within the Administration, with the Department of Agriculture advocating their immediate termination and the OPA holding out for more gradual elimination.

High officials in the Department of Agriculture are convinced that the subsidies should be ended now so that farmers, food processors and the consuming public can take a big step back toward normal operation of food prices.

OPA, on the other hand, foresees a rise in prices for the foodstuffs which are now subsidized and a subsequent increase in the cost of living index, which the price agency is most anxious to avoid.

- - -

PRICE RISE FAILS TO HELP HOG SUPPLIES - Advances of 5 to 10 cents a hundred-weight in the ceiling price of hogs at leading markets, announced recently by OPA, had relatively little effect in stimulating farm marketings, with the result that production of lard and hog meats remains small, and the demand continues to exceed the available supply, resulting in the situation remaining as tight as ever.

* * *

From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 26 -

MIDWESTERN RIVER TRADE DEFENDED - Editorial - The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago recently granted a temporary injunction restraining the interstate commerce commission from legalizing certain rates on grain from Chicago to Eastern destinations. The department of agriculture, the war food administration, and various barge companies operating on the Mississippi and Illinois waterways charged that the proposed rates would discriminate against barge traffic on midwest inland waterways.

Grain is shipped by barge, by lake carrier, and by rail into Chicago, generally for reshipment to American and foreign destinations east of Chicago. The commission prescribed higher rates eastbound from Chicago on grain brought in by barge than on grain brought in by rail or lake vessel.

The commission recently yielded to the political pressure of southern states in establishing an unsound system of mileage frate rates on certain classes of merchandise. The commission's action in discriminating against the barge lines and shippers of the middle west at the instigation of eastern interests, led by rail trunk lines, looks like some more political expediency.

* * *

From The Detroit Free Press, Oct. 27 -

U.S. CANCELING 2ND SUBSIDY - Washington (AP) - The Government announced that retail prices of peanut butter will go up about 6 cents a pound as the result of cancellation of a subsidy on Nov. 1.

The action follows closely elimination of a subsidy on butter and a consequent retail price hike of 5 to 6 cents a pound, starting Nov. 8.

The cancellations are based on Government reasoning that overall costs are declining slightly and now is a good time to abandon the subsidies.

* * *

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Nov. 1 Cont -- .

APPLES - Storage allowances that may be added to the ceiling prices for the rest of the 1945 crop of fresh apples grown in all states except California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington have been revised, the O.P.A. said.

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BEET SUGAR DELIVERIES - U. S. beet sugar deliveries during September amounted to 1,684,607 bags against 2,041,666 bags in the same month a year ago, a decrease of 357,059 bags or 17%, according to the United States Beet Sugar Association....

* * *

From the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 1 --

APPLE STORAGE RATE REVISED, Washington, (AP) - The Office of Price Administration today announced a revision of apple-storage charges which may be added to ceiling prices for the remainder of the 1945 apple crop. The revision was necessary, the O. P.A. said, because the apple crop matured earlier than usual in the East, resulting in heavier-than-normal storage charges.

- - -

C.C.C. REPORTED DISSATISFIED WITH WOOL BIDS, Washington - The Commodity Credit Corp. is reported to be casting a dubious eye at the initial bids received on its first offering of domestic wools from the stockpile held by the C.C.C. The bids received so far are reported to range from \$1.01 to \$1.04 a pound, which is said to be below what the C.C.C. believes it can and should get for the wools.....

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From the Northwest Farm News, Oct. 25 --

PRODUCER PRICES NOT AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF BUTTER SUBSIDY - Raising of the ceiling of 5 cents and discontinuation of the subsidy of distributors, however, will not affect the return which producers receive for butterfat, was the comment at midweek of Russell S. Waltz of Seattle, general manager of the Consolidated Dairy Products. Co.

Waltz said that the elimination of the subsidy and raising of the retail ceiling on butter will be beneficial to producers, and that this action by the government marks not only the government's exit from the subsidy picture, but portends the complete discontinuation of rationing on butter before long....

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 29 --

FEEDER CATTLE PRICES EDGE UP ON \$13 MARK - Complaints are heard on every hand that stocker and feeder cattle prices are too high. But in the same breath almost everyone will admit there is very little chance of a measurable price decline in the remainder of the range cattle marketing season, which is already past the half-way mark.....

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 29 -

DEFEAT OF PACE BILL NOW THOUGH LIKELY - A week-end market holiday has given the cotton trade time to reflect on the probable future of the Pace Bill to increase cotton parity prices by including labor costs. It also has given time to weigh the possibility of the bill's passage against other events and other legislation.

* * *

From the New York Times, Nov. 1 (Cont.)

CEILINGS INCREASED FOR WORK CLOTHES - Washington - The Office of Price Administration announced today manufacturers' ceiling prices for work clothes made of seven types of cotton textile materials will be increased on Nov. 5 by the exact dollar-and-cents amounts of price rises granted recently to mills producing the fabrics.

- - -

GRAINS UNSETTLED AFTER EARLY GAINS - Chicago - Grain markets were strong in the early trading today on the Chicago Board of Trade with December and May rye selling at new seasonal peaks, but irregularity developed and the close was unsettled. Wheat finished 1/4 cent a bushel higher to 1/4 cent lower than yesterday with some early buying attributed to Mexico. Corn finished unchanged to 1/8 cent down. Oats were off 1/4 to 3/4 cent and rye was 7/8 off to 1/2 cent up. Barley gained 3/4 to 1 cent.

- - -

WIDE FLUCTUATION IN COTTON FUTURES - Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated yesterday over a fairly wide range and closed 6 points lower to 2 points higher than on Tuesday.

The market opened with overnight gains of 3 to 9 points and most months established new highs for the season, with active months at one time up 7 to 16 points from the opening. Then the market encountered heavy profit-taking and a slight increase in hedge selling.

* * *

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 24 -

HOG SUPPORT CUT STARTS FARM FIGHT - A hot issue as to the future government action on farm price ceilings and subsidies was precipitated Tuesday by the U. S. cut of \$1 a hundredweight in the hog support price, effective next Oct. 1. The cut will be from \$13 to \$12 a hundredweight, Chicago basis.

Immediate removal of ceiling prices on livestock so that the price advances now when demand is strong can compensate for declines expected later when demand is weaker is to be sought by spokesmen for Minnesota and other Midwest producers at a hearing before the OPA in Washington Thursday.

Farm leaders here revealed anxiety over reports filtering back from Washington to the effect that government policy is swinging away from price supports while maintaining its insistence on price ceilings. However, the leaders commended the government for keeping its promise to give ample warning of lowering prices.

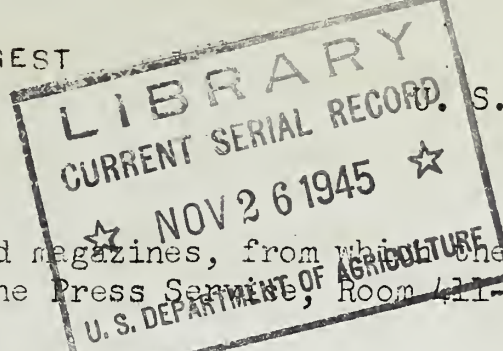
- - -

GOV. THYE URGES POULTRY PRICE AID; CITES OWN SALES - If the U. S. Government soon moves in to stop the sag in the poultry market, the sale for Knockdown prices of Gov. Thye's farm flock will have helped to bring about that move.

For some time, Gov. Thye has been keeping an eye on the poultry price decline. Sale just lately of 175 hens from the Governor's farm near Northfield gave him exactly the evidence he has needed to back up an appeal to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for aid for Minnesota's poultrymen.

Both the Governor and Mrs. Thye were surprised at the extent of the current decline in prices of chickens. Their hens went for 16¢ and 18¢ a pound. The returns from the sale of his chickens disclosed that the current slump has carried prices down below the parity level of 19 cents a pound at the Twin Cities markets for chickens of 3-1/2 pounds or more in weight. The slump has even pushed prices of some chickens down below the government's pledged support level of 90 percent of parity, of 17.1 cents a pound in the Twin Cities.

For November 2, 1945



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Times, Nov. 2 -

FOOD PARLEY ENDS IN PLEA FOR UNITY, Quebec - The first conference of the first permanent international agency, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, came to an end this afternoon with a ringing appeal for peoples and governments in all countries to shed their national interests and work for the advancement of a world body devoted to the elimination of hunger and the promotion of security and human welfare.

L. B. Pearson, chairman of the conference and Canadian Ambassador to the United States, in his closing remarks before a gathering of delegates from thirty-seven United Nations, called for the recognition of the need for "some sort of international control" for keeping social progress apace with scientific advancement.....

- - -

FREE-PRESS RIDER PUT ON UNRRA AID, Washington - By a roll-call vote of 337 to 19, the House adopted a bill today to make \$550,000,000 additional available as the United States share of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program, but only after a Republican-sponsored amendment was added providing that these funds should not go to help countries where the American press was prevented from reporting on their use.

The press amendment, sponsored by Representatives Dirksen of Illinois and Brown of Ohio, was approved by a roll-call vote of 188 to 168.....

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FARM GROUP SEEKS RISE IN PARITY PRICES, Washington, (AP) - Representatives of farm States tied a demand for increased agricultural prices today to President Truman's call for a rise in wages.

Led by Representative Pace of Georgia, they sought to rewrite the farm parity formula so as to include the cost of farm labor in the "fair price" consumption.....

Mr. Pace told reporters it was as necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the farmer as that of the laborer.

The formula revision, agriculture experts said, would increase many parity prices by about 31 percent. For example, the Government under present conditions would consider 28.4 cents a pound a "fair price" for cotton instead of the present 21.7 cents parity level; \$2.02 a bushel for wheat instead of \$1.55, and \$1.47 a bushel for corn instead of \$1.12....

With the unanimous approval of the House Agriculture Committee, Mr. Pace expected to present the legislation to the House in a formal report again today.

- - -

OPA POSTPONES CUT IN GARMENT PRICES - The lowering of prices on ninety essential garments for men, women and children in the low-cost range has been postponed by the Office of Price Administration from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, it was announced yesterday. Clothing affected by this regulation must carry manufacturer-affixed retail price ceiling tags. The deadline has been extended, it was explained; to give manufacturers more time to obtain and attach the tags. Cotton, rayon, and wool clothing are included....

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From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 2 -

FARM VOTES MAY BE HARVESTED IN 1948 FROM NEW DEAL LEGISLATIVE TACTICS NOW - The White House has decided to try to stall off until January 1 the Congressional proclamation that hostilities are over. If peace were declared before then the Government's promise to support farm prices at 90% of parity would extend only to December 31, 1947. A delayed proclamation will mean that price supports will automatically carry through 1948 and the Presidential election.

This won't come cheap. Though only minor surpluses have bobbed up so far, the Government has earmarked \$75 million just for sustaining chicken and turkey prices this crop year. Potatoes will cost \$60 million. Eggs will be on the list by springtime.

The support price program was designed to ease farm "reconversion," and experts insist only political reasons could drag it out beyond '47.

- - -

HOLDING THE (BREAD) LINE - Editorial - Big bakers were again buying flour yesterday because of the larger-than-expected government subsidy to millers announced for November payment. Millers, assured of 30 cents a bushel, 3-1/2 cents more than in October, to help them keep flour prices down, were bidding the more eagerly for wheat.

As President Truman and so many others say, we must hold the line--hold it against a rise in the price of bread and hold it even more firmly against any possible decline in the price of wheat while the outer world is hungry. The 30 cents a bushel which millers are paid on their wheat grind for holding the line on flour prices is like all price-controlling subsidies. It just comes out of nowhere.

* * *

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 2 -

SUNFLOWER STALKS YIELD FIBER FOR RAYON YARNS - Cellulose produced from corn and sunflower stalks has been adopted in Hungary for the manufacture of rayon yarns. Research workers in a paper mill are credited with discovery of the cellulose. According to reports out of Budapest, some rayon yarns made from cellulose were pronounced satisfactory and promised to be as durable as imported yarns.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 2 -

'FLYING REFRIGERATOR CAR' CROSSING U.S. - Denver (AP) United Air Lines' "flying refrigerator car"--claimed by airline officials to be the first of its kind in aviation history--landed in Denver today, picked up a load of celery and flowers, and continued its flight to New York.

The big twin-engine transport, laden with fresh vegetables, took off from San Francisco on its inaugural transcontinental journey.

- - -

SUGAR TRADE TALKS AT CAPITAL POSTPONED - Washington (AP) - Cuban and American officials agreed today to postpone negotiations for the United States purchase of Cuban 1946 sugar crop until December 4, a source close to their meetings said tonight.

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(Cont. on page 6)

Farm Digest 2035-45-2

From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 31 -

PRICE SQUEEZE SERIOUS, SAYS REP. ANDRESEN - The failure of the government to recognize that business and industry cannot long survive if forced to absorb increased production costs without receiving compensatory increases in selling prices is one of the most serious domestic problems since the war, Rep. Andresen (R., Minn.) told the annual meeting of the American Meat institute yesterday. "We must produce in abundance to win the battle against inflation."

Andresen contended that a program can be worked out between producers, distributors, and processors that would assure an even flow of live stock products from the farm to the table at reasonable prices to consumers, and assure profitable operations for those who raise and process the live stock.

Unless the public understands the industry's problems, however, "it will not be long before 'blue printers' in Washington intensify their demand to socialize or regulate your industry on a permanent basis," he warned.....

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 30 -

GREATER COTTON PRODUCTION INDICATED FOR 1946 - The admission last week by Department of Agriculture officials that plans for cotton acreage quotas for 1946 had been abandoned and that unlimited plantings would be permitted was not unexpected.

A decision along that line had been expected ever since Oct. 8 when the Oct. 1 condition report was announced and it was discovered that the official crop estimate was far under the goal of 10,600,000 bales anticipated when the Spring planting was completed.

The department put out feelers then, indicating that unless there was a demand for quotas none would be applied.....

- - -

COTTON FIELDS CALL FOR 10,000 PICKERS - "White gold" is in bloom and waiting to be picked throughout the TriStates. The weather is perfect and the fields are white with cotton, but 10,000 cotton pickers are needed for fields in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

"We can use that many white or negro men, women or children for picking cotton," Mrs. Clara Kitts, director of the United States Employment Service Farm Division, said yesterday. Transportation is furnished free.....

- - -

FARMERS GIVEN HELP BY COMPANY'S AGENTS - Broadened markets for products grown on Southern farms means increased buying power for the South. To help develop outlets and locate buyers for farm products, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. has a farm products agent in each of the Southern states.

"The farm products agent does not do the actual selling for the farmer. He provides information about market requirements and puts buyer and seller in touch with each other," Luther Fuller of Birmingham, Ala., general farm products agent for T.C.I., explained yesterday to the Memphis Agricultural Club at the Chisca. His company is the Southern subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation and originated in Tennessee.....

* * *

From the Des Moines Register, Oct. 24 -

WOOD IS MIGHTY IMPORTANT, Editorial - Food, of course, ranks first among the world's raw materials. Wood is second. Next to other agricultural crops, forest crops have contributed most to human progress and security. The FAO report urges reforestation in depleted areas of the world and the institution of "forestry measures" in unexploited forest regions. Farm Digest 2035-45-3

From the Food Field Reporter, Oct. 29 -

NEW SET-ASIDES POSTPONE PLANS FOR MEAT PROMOTION, Washington - Reinstatement of the government set-asides on lower grades of beef and veal and issuance of a new order covering all grades of mutton will force some large distributors to shelve temporarily plans they had for all-out meat promotion campaigns, based on a belief that the heavy increases in meat shipments would continue for the rest of this year.

This much was conceded by a spokesman for Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. The spokesman insisted, however, that reinstatement of the orders will not deprive U.S. civilians of "a single pound" of the meat which had been programmed for them for the last quarter of this year....

- - -

FOOD EDITORS MAY FORM AN ASSOCIATION, Chicago - The formation of a national association of newspaper food editors will be a main topic of discussion at the third Food Editors-Processors' Conference, to take place at Cincinnati, during the week of January 7, the Newspaper Representatives Association of Chicago has disclosed.

A round table discussion and open forum concerning food editors' professional problems will occupy a half-day session...

- - -

SALT FOUND A GOOD FERTILIZER - The use of salt as a fertilizer in certain types of soil may cause increases in vegetable crops ranging from 50% to 250%, according to E. B. Tustin, Jr., of the Worcester Salt Company, New York City.

He refers to experiments on the yields of sweet potatoes grown on Norfolk sandy loam soil. When 1,000 lbs. of salt was applied as a top dressing as soon as the plants were well-rooted, and worked into the soil by cultivation, the average yield was 338 bushels per acre as compared to 267 bushels on the acres without salt treatment.

He mentions research at the Florida Experiment Station which showed that plants tolerate the most salt on muck soil. Yields of sugar beets, celery, turnips, swiss chard, table beets and mangels were greatly increased by the addition of 1,000 lbs. of salt to the acre each year. Salt fertilization has also been shown to improve the keeping and eating quality of celery, Mr. Tustin reports.

Other investigators have found that sodium tends to conserve soil calcium, magnesium and potassium.

* * *

From the Davenport Democrat, Oct. 30 -

ON THE WAY OUT, Editorial - A Congressional committee has made an exhaustive report on the Office of Price Administration in which drastic changes in operation are suggested. Admitting that sensible and competent price controls were formerly essential, the committee would remove such restraints where supplies are sufficient to insure operation of the old law of supply and demand.

Testimony heard by the committee indicated present pricing methods of the OPA were responsible for diminishing production, with a loss of gainful employment.

There is growing clamor for the end of rationing of meats, butter, fats and oils. The rationing program is breaking down because people are losing respect for it. More and more food is being sold without regard to ration points, it is reported.

It would be wise to do away with a practice which has brought annoyance to every citizen if, indeed, it has not become a positive handicap to normal economic procedure..

* * *

From the New York Times, Nov. 2 (Cont)-

CHILD CARE IS SEEN AS URGENT ON FARMS - The care of children of migrant workers on up-State farms next summer will be the responsibility of the State if Lanham Act funds terminate on March 1, as specified in the recent appropriation measure, Mrs. J. Dodd Martensen told members of the Women's City Club yesterday.

Mrs. Martensen is field representative of the State War Council's Committee on Child Care.

More migrant laborers will be needed next year, and the need for child care programs will increase in proportion, Mrs. Martensen said, as farmers have reported that their labor problems will be aggravated without the help of prisoners of war and Jamaican and Bahaman farm hands.....

- - -

- COTTON PRICES UP BY 3 TO 6 POINTS - Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange were steady yesterday with a moderate volume of business and prices rose 3 to 6 points net.

The market opened with over night losses of 3 to 6 points on a slight increase in hedge selling and some liquidation but steadied and worked up to gains of 6 to 11 points as contracts were scarce....

- - -

FUTURES ADVANCE IN GRAIN MARKETS, Chicago - A rising security market, an announcement that the Pace Bill would be called up before the House soon and an unexpectedly liberal advance in the November Government subsidy paid to mills on wheat ground into flour resulted today in general buying of futures on the Board of Trade. The market showed strength from the start and closed about the top, with May rye at a new seasonal peak and the nearby deliveries of wheat within a small fraction of a cent of the previous tops.

Although there was considerable profit-taking at times, bullish sentiment predominated and closing trades were about the top. Wheat gained 3/4 to 1-7/8 cents a bushel; corn, 1/8 to 1/2 cent; rye, 1-1/4 to 2 cents, and oats, 1-1/8 to 1-7/8 cents. Barley lost 1/8 to 1/4 cent in limited trading....

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MAGUIRE DEMANDS END OF NEW YORK CITY MILK ROW - Representatives of the milk industry and the teamsters union received a demand yesterday from Edward C. Maguire, Mayor La Guardia's labor adviser, to settle their controversy over skip-a-day milk deliveries by tonight and end the treat of a milk tie-up that would affect 8,000,000 consumers in the metropolitan area.

However, both union and management spokesmen indicated that nothing had happened to change their positions on this issue.... In Trenton, N. J., meanwhile, Local 680 of the teamsters called a strike over its demands for metropolitan pay standards for New Jersey dairy employes, tying up half of the city's milk supply...

- - -

ICC RULES ON ENDING FREIGHT RATE ORDER, Washington, (AP) - The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled today that the 1942 order authorizing increases on railroad freight rates will not expire until six months after the legal termination of war.

The Secretary of Agriculture, and the National Farmers Education and Cooperative Union of American and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners had asked the commission to terminate the order March 2, 1946. They contended the authority should end six months after Japan surrendered, instead of six months after the war legally ends. It now is up to Congress to decide when the war is over—legally.....

* * *

Farm Digest 2035-45-5

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 2 -(Cont.) -

HIGHEST FLOUR SUBSIDY YET ORDERED BY RFC - Washington (AP) - The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced today that subsidies on wheat ground into flour, except on the Pacific Coast, will be 30 cents a bushel for the month of November. This is an increase of 3-1/2 cents a bushel.

All wheat ground in the Pacific Coast area, and wheat produced there but ground elsewhere, will get a 33-cent-a-bushel subsidy. This is a 5-1/2-cent increase over last month.

An RFC spokesman said this will be the highest flour subsidy ever ordered by the RFC.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 2 -

WOOL MEN SEEN AS HESITANT ON BIDDING FOR CCC STOCKS - Boston - First reaction of wool dealers to the plan of the Government for offering CCC stockpile of domestic wool for bids was predominantly of a skeptical nature. Whether the plan would offer a gauge for the Department of Agriculture of prices comparable with similar foreign types of wool was doubted by many, although some thought it would. Some mill buyers were reported as definitely apathetic toward the plan.

- - -

DIMINISHING SUPPLY OF QUALITY STAPLE WORRIES COTTON MERCHANTS - Some concern is being expressed in mill circles over the latest threat that exists in the diminishing supply of high grade raw staple. American mills may be faced with the possibility of being unable to secure the kind of raw cotton normally used which in turn will affect the type of goods turned out.

The facts in the situation are as follows: According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the quality of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 from this year's crop continues to run considerably lower in grade than in normal years. The reason for this is said to have been the excessive rainfall over a considerable portion of the belt. With total ginnings to date the smallest on record and under 40 percent of expected production (9,779,000 bales) cotton merchants express concern lest supplies of high quality staple harvested this year will be insufficient to meet normal demands.

- - -

DRIED FRUIT STOCK SMALL ON COAST - There were reports from the Coast that dried fruit packers would not be in a position to offer any substantial quantity of dried peaches, as result of the recent withdrawal of Government set-asides. In fact, in well informed quarters here it was stated that the amount to come on the various spot markets would be about 20 percent of the pack, and as soon as this total was disposed of, the season would be closed, as far as first hands were concerned.

- - -

CHARGES NEW DEAL POLICY HIT SUGAR - Washington (AP) - Clarence J. Bourg, president of the American Sugar Cane Association, contends the United States would have had more sugar during the war except for the policy of "certain New Deal economists."

He testified before a House agriculture subcommittee yesterday that pre-war Agriculture Department officials deprived the country of a larger store of home-grown sugar by discouraging domestic producers in favor of cheaper imported sugar.

* * *

For November 5, 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5 -

'HANDS-OFF' POLICY ADOPTED BY ANDERSON ON ENTIRE FARM PRICE SUPPORT PROBLEM, Washington - The Department of Agriculture has decided to remain aloof from the entire farm price support issue, except for providing necessary facts and figures, leaving the matter in the hands of Congress to settle.

It has been learned from official sources that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson stands ready to carry out the policies enunciated by Congress, providing Congress puts up the million needed to meet the costs of price support during the next two or three years....

There are a number of price support demands now being made upon Mr. Anderson by various pressure groups, including a strong farm bloc which travels from Capitol Hill to the Secretary's office to lay down the law..... (1) Support parity to 100 percent. (2) Support at 90 percent of parity. (3) Support prices only through the control of production. (4) Support prices to 90 percent of parity, but only after the present parity formula has been refigured to include labor costs.

In the latter connection, it is entirely possible that Undersecretary of Agriculture John B. Hutson, who has been under fire from some of the Southern farm bloc Congressmen, will shift over to OWMR to help untangle the farm price and production problems.

Mr. Hutson is now being pushed aside by Anderson, who still wants him as Undersecretary and chief of the newly created Production and Marketing Administration. Who will succeed Mr. Hutson as head of PMA is uncertain.....

- - -

LIVING COSTS DROP FOR CITY WORKERS - Living costs of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers dropped during September in 54 of 62 industrial cities surveyed each month by the National Industrial Conference Board. Increased costs were shown in six cities, while two cities recorded no change....

- - -

NAM CRITICIZES WAGE-PRICE PLAN - President Truman's latest wage-price policy as enunciated in his Tuesday night radio speech, "harshly" ignores the rights of the American consumer and the welfare of all the nation, Walter B. Weisenburge warned over the week-end in a signed editorial in the NAM News, weekly organ of the National Association of Manufacturers.....

- - -

PONTIAC BEGINS TO SHIP NEW 1946 CARS, Pontiac, Mich. - Having attained one of the highest production rates in the industry, Pontiac Motor Division today began shipment of its 1946 models to its dealers throughout the country, H. J. Klingler, general manager, reported today.

Shipments to other principal cities will be made daily on the distance-time ration, Mr. Klingler said, so that Pontiac dealers nationally will have new cars for display on approximately the same day.....

- - -

From The New York Times, Nov. 5 -

65¢ PAY BASE HELD SOUND BY BOWLES - Washington - Raising the minimum wages of all workers in interstate commerce from the present 40 cents an hour to 65 cents as prescribed in a pending bill would have no significant price consequences, Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, has assured Congress. Making public his testimony before a Senate subcommittee studying such a modification of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Mr. Bowles declared that a higher floor for wages was "imperative" to the health of the national economy. It would have "small" immediate effect on prices, the head of the Office of Price Administration testified, and in the long run would probably reduce rather than raise them.

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DISPUTE ON MILK IS SETTLED - Settlement of the dispute between milk distributors and drivers that threatened to halt deliveries to 8,000,000 consumers in New York City, Westchester, northern New Jersey and parts of Connecticut was effected late yesterday by Mayor La Guardia.

The issue over retention of the skip-a-day delivery system, instituted as a wartime measure, was put aside at least for the present by granting the men a five-day, forty-hour work week in place of the present six-day forty-eight hour week. Skip-a-day deliveries will be continued.

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LONG FARM CREDIT TO VETERANS URGED - Washington (AP) - The National Farmers Union today recommended a program intended to give "adequate credit facilities" to World War II veterans desiring to purchase and equip farms.

James G. Patton, union president, estimated that 1,000,000 members of the armed forces would be seeking farms or farm employment and that only 800,000 farm units would become available in the next five years.

- - -

LABELS IMPROVED ON PACKAGED FOOD - Recent action by the major food distributor associations has given vigorous impetus to the development of better labels for canned and glassed foods in consumer interest, it was declared last week by E. B. Cosgrove, chairman of the labeling committee of the National Cannery Association.

Resolutions endorsing as a guide the labeling terminology recommended for voluntary use by the labeling committee he pointed out, have been adopted by the executive committees of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association and National Food Brokers Association, the board of governors of the United States Wholesale Grocers Association, and the executive board of the National Association of Retail Grocers.

- - -

PRICES OF GRAINS AT SEASONAL PEAKS - Chicago - Prices of Grains were on the upgrade last week with many new seasonal peaks established as the result of a broad buying movement which started after announcement of the Administration's wage and price policy, which the average trader regarded as highly inflationary, and the upward trend in the markets was helped along by expectations that the Pace and Thomas bills would receive favorable consideration from representatives of Agricultural States when the twin measures are called up for consideration in Congress.

- - -

From the Progressive Farmer, November -

IS NEW FARM PRICE PROGRAM JUST AROUND THE CORNER? by Eugene Butler - Many people are wondering if something new in the way of a farm price program isn't just around the corner. It is no secret that the U.S. Department of Agriculture isn't very happy over its job of keeping farm prices at 90 per cent of parity. It would like a more flexible plan. And Congress is afraid that a 90 per cent parity price will cost the government too much unless there is some limit on how much a farmer can grow at this supported price. Does this mean that we are going back in full swing to crop control? Not likely next year. Maybe later.

In place of crop control, it has been suggested that the government knock all the props from under farm prices and let them fall where they will. Then the government would pay farmers whatever is needed to give them a fair or "parity" income. This idea is favored by a good many USDA planners, although the department has presented no definite proposal. But the Farm Bloc in Congress doesn't like it and neither does the Grange nor the Farm Bureau. Albert S. Goss, Grange Master, has told President Truman that the Grange is against any plan that would let farm prices sag to a low level. "Agriculture wants to be on a self-supporting basis," said Mr. Goss. "It does not want to be dependent upon the government." According to Mr. Goss, the President seemed "very sympathetic" to the Grange views.....

* * *

From the American Butter Review, October -

A MAN OF HIS WORD, Editorial - In one of his early public utterances, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson expressed his complete disapproval of the government policy of paying subsidies to producers of milk and other agricultural products. During wartime, however, subsidies were condoned for the encouragement of greater production and the maintenance of "hold the line" consumer prices, although they met with much criticism from most farm organizations and many other elements.

Continuation of subsidy payments would be inexcusable in a peacetime economy, and definitely antagonistic to normal trade functions and individual enterprise. Secretary Anderson wisely recognized the fallacies of and the dangers inherent in an economy built upon a system of subsidy payments.

He promised to do away with them and, as soon as the required routine had been complied with, he took the necessary action to start them on the way overboard. First to go is the butter payment; others will very soon be given "deep six".

For this we are all thankful, and voice praise to Secretary Anderson for having the courage of his convictions, and furthermore, for being a man of his word.

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CHICAGO BUTTER FUTURES TO OPEN, Chicago, Ill. - On November 1 trading opened on storage standards butter contracts, 90 score, for January, February and March 1946 delivery. Margins on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange will be as follows: Customers' margin on speculative trades \$800; on hedging trades \$600; minimum maintenance margin on speculative trades \$600; on hedging \$400. Deposit with the Clearing House on all trades \$400.

* * *

From the Boise, Statesman, Oct. 25 -

NEEDS ATTENTION - One labor problem that will need attention in the near future is the status of the farm laborer, whose progress has generally lagged behind that of other laboring groups. His is still a task calling for long hours, a fixed, low wage and little room for advancement, except through the traditional laborer, tenant, owners system which is becoming increasingly hard to accomplish since farms are being swallowed by large operators.

* * *

Farm Digest 2045-45-3

From the Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 29 -

GUINEA PIGS MEET RIVALS, LaRame, Wyo. (AP) - Hamsters, ratlike rodents, are replacing guinea pigs in experiments of the University department of veterinary science and bacteriology.

Hamsters rose to fame because of susceptibility to clostridium chauvei -- otherwise known as blackleg.

Professors A. M. Lee and J. F. Ryff, of the department, explained Sunday that guinea pigs are becoming wise to the ways of science, and it takes too much to kill them. Hamsters succumb to one-fifth the lethal dose required for guinea pigs on an animal unit basis, they added...

* * *

From the Telegram and Press Herald, Portland, Me., Oct. 28 -

SURPLUS, NOT SCARCITY - The food scarcity of the past few years, if we read the signs correctly, is likely to give way to what may be an equally inconvenient surplus and very soon.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the problem of obtaining enough food is about solved. Supplies are becoming more plentiful and production prospects in many items indicate that by next Spring the market will be glutted.....

It will be a crime if any surpluses we may have should be allowed to go to waste, and to injure us, when there are people in the world who are going without proper nourishment.

Whether or not it is our moral obligation to feed the starving, it is plain that we are not as smart as we like to think we are if we don't soon solve the problem of too much food at one place and not enough at another.

* * *

From the Times-Picayune, Oct. 27 -

LOUISIANA MEAT PACKERS SCORE OPA POLICY - Fred Dykhuizen, president of the Louisiana Meat Processors' and Packers Association, yesterday charged the OPA with depriving consumers of beef and pork products by arbitrary regulations....

Dykhuizen also asserted that now there is more beef and veal marketable than can be consumed, but that the OPA has declined either to eliminate or reduce the points so that consumers can absorb the surplus. He added that hogs are held from the consumer market by the OPA so that it can avoid making a price adjustment.....

Dykhuizen said that both the OPA and the war food administration advisory committee here contended that the beef and veal points be canceled, but that the OPA has failed to comply.

* * *

From the Kansas City Star Times, Oct. 29 -

BOXCARS STILL TIED UP, Topeka - The railroads are doing less business now than a year ago, but the box car shortage is more acute than at the peak of the war period, due to the shifting in the loading needs of the country. This was the information given Governor Schoeppel today by H. B. Lautz, general manager of the Santa Fe eastern lines.

The governor has been receiving complaints about needs in the grain producing areas of the state. The elevators are full and there are few box cars. Last week the governor asked the Santa Fe to tell him what the trouble is since the war is over and the movement of war goods has slowed down....

* * *

From the Northwestern Miller, Oct. 30 -

FLOUR BUYERS' HEADACHES, Editorial - The recent elimination of the butter subsidy and the corresponding increase in ceiling prices of that commodity naturally suggest a pattern that may soon be followed in the case of flour. Probably no one in the breadstuffs industries expects the flour subsidy to continue beyond the end of the government's current fiscal year next June 30. Farm Digest 2045-45-4

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5 (Cont) -

U.S. PEOPLE IN BEST FINANCIAL CONDITION EVER - Today the American people as a whole are better off financially than ever before in history, with the liquid resources of the average family probably at least three times those of the previous generation, according to the November Monthly Bank Letter of the National City Bank of New York, made public this morning....

"Personal debt," the publication added, "has diminished during the war to the lowest point in years.

"All told, the average family is now worth probably at least three times as much as the previous generation, in liquid resources.....

- - -

SEE DOLLAR FINCH AHEAD FOR MEXICO, Mexico, D. F. - Mexico, "dollar dizzy" during the war, nearly all of its duration with the influx of money, scare and investment seeking, now faces a "dollar dearth" that threatens to make her goods rich but money poor, the business men of Mexico are warned by the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.

The Confederation fears a sharp depression, resulting from the large scale shipment abroad of dollars.....

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PENICILLIN OUTPUT HIGHER IN OCTOBER, Washington - Although production of penicillin dropped in September, production in October increased, members of the penicillin producers Industry Advisory Committee reported to WPB.....

WPB officials suggested that export controls on penicillin should be restored to enable records to be kept of the quantities of penicillin leaving this country. The Department of Commerce and members of the committee concurred in this suggestion.....

- - -

OIL CHEMISTS MEET THIS WEEK, Chicago - The three-day nineteenth annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists Society will open here at the Hotel La Salle Wednesday under the direction of its president, R. R. King of the Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., Sherman, Tex....

The general fats and oils section meets Thursday and Friday to hear a total of 23 papers. The governing board will meet on Wednesday and several committees of the society on Thursday....

- - -

SUGAR SUPPLIES SEEN UNBALANCED- A somewhat unbalanced supply situation exists in the sugar market. Certain areas throughout the country are long on sugar and short on ration evidence, while in other areas the reverse is true, according to Geo. E. Keiser & Co.

With new crop beet refined sugar, however, moving in increasing volume to distributors and industrial users, and with new crop Louisiana raw cane and direct consumption sugars coming on the market, this condition is likely to disappear shortly.

Already there are many close observers who hold the opinion that before the year is over primary distributors will be eagerly seeking buyers for their sugar rather than, as has been the case for so long, of buyers seeking supplies.

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CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION - Reports from Lakeland, Fla., stated that three steps to keep the quality of Florida's fresh citrus in Northern markets at high standard and to bolster a market which has shown initial signs of weakening were taken by the Federal Citrus Marketing Agreement Committee....

From The New York Times, Nov. 5 (Cont.) -

OCTOBER LARD STOCKS DOWN 332,000 POUNDS - Chicago - Although the ration point value of lard and fats has been reduced, the supply of lard shows little signs of increasing, despite a larger run of spring pigs. Stocks of lard in cold storage here on Nov. 1 aggregated 5,244,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,325,000 pounds in October, and compared with 16,573,000 pounds a month ago and 26,828,000 a year ago.

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SMALL NET GAINS IN COTTON PRICES - Cotton prices in the domestic market moved irregularly last week but closed the period with small net gains reflecting the advance on Saturday. At the close of trading on Saturday active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange showed net advances of 6 to 10 points.

The market continued to be influenced by about the same factors as in the recent past--inflation talk, uncertainty over the outcome of legislation providing for the inclusion of farm labor costs in the calculation of parity prices, and the widespread belief that the Government's forthcoming report on the crop will show a somewhat smaller prospective outturn than was in prospect a month ago.

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 5 -

GOVERNMENT CLASSES SET - Governor O'Connor yesterday announced he has arranged with Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, for an Institute of Local Government which for one week next summer will offer to county and municipal officials courses in the efficient functioning of different divisions of local government throughout the State.

Invited to participate in the institute, to be held at the University of Maryland, will be majors, members of town councils, tax assessors, representatives of purchasing departments, county treasurers and any other public official who might wish to attend, the Governor said.

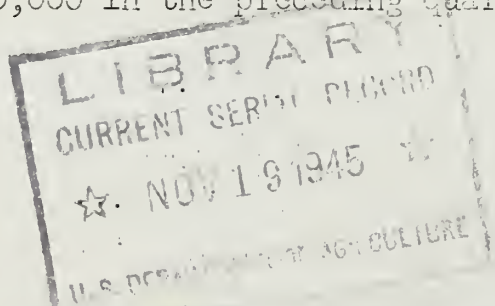
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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 5 -

INDUSTRY'S NET IN 3D QUARTER SHOWS DECLINE - Third-quarter earnings reports of leading industrial companies reflect for the first time the reversal that occurred after the end of the war in what had been a generally upward trend of sales and profits, according to the November monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York..

A tabulation of the statements of 320 industrial companies, the bank pointed out, shows that three out of every five had lower earnings than a year ago. Total net income of the group, after taxes was around \$244,000,000 against \$278,000,000 in the preceding quarter and \$271,000,000 in the like 1944 period.

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Farm Digest 2045-45-6

For November 6, 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the New York Times, Nov. 6 —

U.S. INVESTIGATES NEW FOOD RACKET, Mount Holly, N. J. — A new kind of black market, based on a food surplus instead of scarcity, is being investigated by the Federal Government here in Burlington County and in the potato lands of nearby Monmouth and Mercer Counties.

Potatoes, bought by the Government at \$2.20 a bag of 100 pounds to support farm prices and given free by the carload lot to dairymen for use as livestock feed, are finding their way back to market. The bootleg potatoes have been sold at standard quotations to buyers unaware of their illegal nature and at cut rates to those having guilty knowledge.

The Government gifts of first quality potatoes for livestock feed ended some weeks ago, but the bins in dairy barns are still full of the free potatoes. There are enough potatoes to feed the cows for months to come.....

Farmers, many of whom have sold surplus potatoes to the Government and expect to do so again next year and the following year, are silent when asked to go on record with names and places. They are indignant, though, about the return of the gift potatoes to market to compete with their own crops.....

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ICE CREAM MAKERS TALK TO STEBBINS — Faced with more severe restrictions than during the wartime heavy-cream ban, ice-cream manufacturers conferred yesterday with Commissioner of Health Ernest L. Stebbins on their position under the New York City Board of Health emergency order that takes effect today.....

Besides forbidding sale of fresh cream containing more than 20 percent of butter fat, the order prohibits use of fresh cream in the manufacture of ice cream. While many manufacturers stored enough frozen cream during the spring to keep up production for a few months, some others have less than four weeks' supply, according to the Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of New York State.

Dr. Stebbins specified after his talk with representatives of the ice-cream industry that the "blanket prohibition on use of fluid cream."....

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GRAINS ADVANCE TO SEASONAL PEAKS — Chicago, Nov. 5 --Inflation psychology ran high today on the Board of Trade, with December, May and July wheat, May, July and September oats, all deliveries of rye and December barley selling at new seasonal peaks.

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PRICES FOR COTTON DROP 2 TO 8 POINTS — The cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange closed yesterday 2 to 8 points new lower.

The outcome of agricultural legislation continues to be an uncertain factor. While the Department of Agriculture has taken no stand on the legislation to revise the parity formula, the Pace Bill is expected to come out in the open when the minimum-wage laws come up for discussion.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will hold meetings next Monday and Tuesday at Memphis with agricultural interests, shippers and growers, with respect to the 1946 cotton program.....

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 6 -

MASARYK ASKS FOR FOOD FOR CZECH CHILDREN - Czechoslovakia is facing a serious food crisis, Foreign Minister Masaryk asserted today. He said 700,000 children were suffering from deficiency diseases, half of them from tuberculosis.

"We need fats and more fats and still more fats," he said, pointing out that a month ago there was only a three-month supply on hand and now it is much less. Rations have been reduced 30 percent.

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U.S. ISSUES LIST OF SUGGESTED TRADE ROUTES - The Maritime Commission, releasing to the shipping industry for its comment a set of recommended foreign trade routes predicted today that this country's principal competition in foreign trade will come from the British, Scandinavians and Dutch, "with some of the American republics playing an increasingly important role in the Western Hemisphere trades -- notably Brazil, Argentina and Chile."

A Maritime Commission committee report said it assumed that "German and Japanese shipping will not be resumed on any important scale, if at all."

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CIVILIAN "WALKIE-TALKIES" TO GET F.C.C. APPROVAL - The government joined the radio industry today in predicting that the portable radio-telephone will be a reality for civilians within the next year, at a cost of from \$50 to \$100.

At least three manufacturers have announced plans to make available within three months sets of the type variously known by such names as "walkie-talkies," "handie-talkies" and others. The Federal Communications Commission said today that by that time it would have held hearings to establish standards and regulations.

- - -

R. B. HARVEY DIES; IMPROVED FRUIT RIPENING - Rodney Beecher Harvey, fifty-five, who developed in 1927 the ethylene gas process for ripening fruits artificially, died of a heart ailment yesterday at the University Hospital of the University of Minnesota.

The ethylene gas process was a discovery in chemistry worth millions of dollars to fruit growers. It made possible the shipment while still green of domestic and imported fruit which could be ripened in a few hours, instead of waiting days or weeks for it to ripen on trees in the sunshine.

- - -

PACKARD HEAD SAYS PRICES AND PAY MUST RISE - Both wages and prices will have to be raised to keep "the economy of the country going" although the price increase need not necessarily be as large as the wage increase, George T. Christopher, president and general manager of Packard Motor Co., asserted yesterday at a press conference at the Astor.

Declaring that wage boosts depend upon price increases despite what any one may say to the contrary, "Mr. Christopher said that Packard Motor Co. would "stick out" its refusal to raise wages until "price relief" was granted, adding that "we can't go into the matter of wage boosts with the union until we learn how much we will have to charge for automobiles."

- - -

From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 3 -

CONSTRUCTION WORK will reach a high level next year if building costs are kept "within reason," Government spokesmen predicted yesterday. Construction volume in 1946 will be 60% greater than in 1945 if present expectations are fulfilled, the Commerce Department prophesied. It estimated new construction next year will reach \$7.3 billion and more than \$5 billion will be spent on repairs and maintenance. Civilian Production Chairman Small said \$1.6 billion will be expended in building new family dwellings next year, with private interests undertaking the bulk of the work. He declared a start on the 1946 program has been delayed by manpower shortages which are impeding reconversion of the building material industries. O.P.A. Chief Bowles announced a rent-ceiling policy for new homes under which increased building costs since 1939 will be taken into consideration.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 3 -

REFRIGERATOR PLANE BRINGS COAST CARGO - Another milestone in aviation history was recorded last night when the first refrigerator plane with a full pay load completed a cross-country flight and set down a cargo of fresh vegetables, flowers and live lobsters at La Guardia Field. The plane left San Francisco Thursday night with 8,000 pounds of perishable items....Celery, corn on the cob, gardenias, orchids and other produce and flowers as well as some serum, also ^{were} carried on the plane.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 3 -

PARIS FOOD PLANS BASED ON BREAD - Paris - A food program that can carry France right through to next year's harvests has been worked out and set in operation.

"Assuming that the coming Government continues the plan that we have begun," says Pineau, France's food minister, "and assuming no new catastrophes arise, there is only one point at which the plan can break down, and that is a point in which we are in the hands of the United States and Canada.

We have taken unrationed bread as the keystone of France's food regime of the next ten months. Unrationed bread depends entirely on receipt from North America of 2,000,000 tons of wheat which we have ordered.

"This is an addition to another 2,000,000 tons essential for North Africa."

Pineau's theory is that the Frenchman, loving bread as he does, will refuse to pay blackmarket prices for butter, meat and eggs if he can get all the bread he wants.

* * *

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 4 -

UNRRA SAYS EUROPE'S FARM NEED IS ACUTE - Europe's farmers are in need of enormous quantities of every type of farm equipment, livestock, seed and producing capacity, according to E. R. Henson, director of the agricultural rehabilitation division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.... One of the most desperate needs is for livestock. UNRRA already has delivered or obtained 12,500 mares and mules and 2,400 milch cows for distribution in areas stripped of livestock by the Nazis....It is estimated that it may take ten years to build the herds back to pre-war levels.

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Farm Digest 2055-45-3

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 3 -

U. S. TO TRIPLE FOOD EXPORTS TO AID AUSTRIA - Frankfurt am Main - Austria is now being treated economically as a liberated country by the United States, with substantial food being imported from America on a pay-later basis to supplement local supplies, it was learned today.

Food shipments to Austria are scheduled to nearly triple after this month. A total of 166,429 tons of food valued at nearly \$5,000,000 will have been delivered through Army channels by the end of January, according to present plans. The French occupation zone in Austria shares alike in these American provisions.

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ALL AXIS P.W.'s WILL LEAVE U. S. BY EARLY SPRING - Washington (UP) - All Axis prisoners of war in the United States will be sent home by late winter or early spring of next year, it was learned today.

War Department sources said prison camps in this country now hold nearly 400,000 prisoners. About 50,000 are Italians, 5,000 are Japanese and the remainder German.

All members of the Italian service units, described as the "most co-operative" of prisoners, will be returned to Italy by the middle of this winter..... The Germans and Japanese will be returned to their homelands in the following order: first, the sick and wounded; second, "co-operatives" and third, the "non-cooperatives."

- - - -

FARMERS USE ONLY FOURTH OF BANK CREDIT AVAILABLE - The American Bankers Association announced yesterday it had just completed an agricultural survey showing that farmers are currently using only one-fourth of the bank credit available to them.

The 13,000 country banks reported that they have \$8,628,000,000 available for farm loans, but that outstandings are only \$2,237,000,000. During 1944, country banks served 2,494,000 of their farm customers, or 41 percent of all agriculturists in the United States by making 6,371,000 individual loans totaling \$6,391,000,000.

Declining credit activity of the banks, the report says, "reflects the expansion of farm income in the war years which advanced to \$23,446,000,000 in 1944, compared with \$10,424,000,000 in 1940."

* * *

From The New York Times, Nov. 4 -

OPPORTUNITIES IN FORESTRY -There are encouraging signs that the public is awakening to the need of conservation of woodland resources. National and State officials are planning to extend protection to wider areas of forest growth. It is probable that in the immediate future many communities and counties will establish municipally owned forests. Many privately financed, non-profit organizations are pushing the cause of forest conservation. Through the extension services of the State colleges, farm woodland owners are becoming increasingly interested in handling forest tracts on a scientific basis. Many veterans, using the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights, will undoubtedly enroll for courses in the forestry departments of State colleges, State universities and private colleges. The development of our forest areas for public use, the transplanting of millions of trees, fire-prevention methods and education of woodland owners all offer many vocational opportunities. The conservation of natural resources is vital to the nation.

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From the New York Times, Nov. 6 (Cont) —

DUTCHESS COUNTY URGED AS UNO SITE —Washington —The latest nominee for the seat of the United Nations Organization is a Dutchess County, New York, the late President Roosevelt's home county. The idea is that it would be situated there as a memorial to the President....(Note: It would also become the site of FAO.)

— — —

MILK SETTLEMENT HAILED — Terming Mayor La Guardia's settlement of the milk dispute between distributors and drivers on Sunday a notable step forward in the industry, J.C. Eastlack, president of Borden's Farm Products in a statement yesterday declared that it would work to the advantage of management, employee and public alike.....

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CZECH FAMINE FEARED, Prague, Czechoslovakia —Appealing to the world for aid, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk declared that famine and disease confronted Czechoslovakia with the approach of winter. Asserting that 700,000 children were undernourished and half of them were suffering from tuberculosis, he said that the greatest need was for fats, vegetable and animal. He viewed the United States as his country's "greatest hope.".....

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FREEZER UNITS IN CHICAGO HOUSE — Chicago's first post-war apartment building, now under construction, will have eighty electrical home freezer units in the basement for the tenants.

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U.S. ASKED TO SEND FOOD TO REICH ZONE, Washington — American military authorities in Germany have asked the War Department to supply 300,000 tons of food for the civilian population in the American zone.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, said today that food was not obtainable in Europe "in any substantial amounts." Occupation authorities have therefore asked that the Army finance shipments from this country, making Germany pay for the supplies later in reparations.,.....

* * *

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 6 —

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION PLANS REORGANIZATION—Thomasa B. McAdams, trustee of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, announced yesterday that a reorganization meeting of the association would be held Thursday at Raleigh, N.C.

He said business would include the naming of additional trustees to the board, which is being expanded to include nearly 200 outstanding business men, scientists and educators in fifteen Southern states, including Maryland:.....

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NEGRO FUND UNIT ANALYZES CAUSES FOR SUCCESS IN DRIVE — District 5's success in the Baltimore War and Community Fund drive was due primarily to "the feeling of the colored people of Baltimore that the city has demonstrated an interest in them, and the desire on their part to show their interest in the community," Elmer A. Henderson, chairman of the district, said yesterday.

District 5, which solicited contributions from Baltimore's Negro population was the first to reach its quota and maintained first place in solicitations up until the last day of the campaign.....

* * *

From The New York Herald Tribune - Nov. 6 -

SPEEDIER ELECTRIFICATION OF RURAL STATES URGED - Speedier electrification of the more sparsely settled rural states was urged today by R.F. Weinig, manager of Wincharger Corp., of Sioux City, Iowa., at a meeting of the Chicago Agricultural Club in the Morrison Hotel.

Mr. Weinig said that more than 1,000,000 American farm and ranch homes may remain indefinitely without electricity under the Rural Electrification Administration's limited financing authority.

OPERATING NET DECLINES 1% FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES - A decline of 1 percent from \$257,216,000 in September, 1944, to \$254,718,000 in electric operating revenues of larger privately-owned electric utilities was reported today by the Federal Power Commission, which released preliminary figures in advance of its monthly report.

HARVARD PARLEY WARNS ON GROWING ISOLATIONISM - The Harvard Conference on Public Affairs called on President Truman today in a resolution to remind the nation of its international "obligations. The resolution:

"We urge upon President Harry S. Truman the necessity for a public appeal to the nation reminding the country of its many duties and obligations with reference to Italy, Germany and Japan; the liberated countries of the world; the United Nations, and the concept of one world set forth eloquently by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell Wilkie, and urging upon the country a sober sense of the self-sacrifice still required of the American nation if the seeds of World War III, with all its horrors, are not now to be sown."

* * *

From The Wall Street Journal - Nov. 6 -

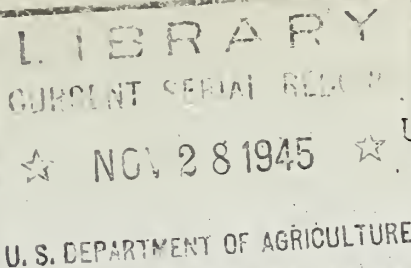
FAR EASTERN FOODS won't help the U.S. consumer much until well into 1946. Right now, the food flow is the other way; 30,000 tons of rice, from a crop which would find a ready market at home, is sought to help pacify rebellious natives in the Dutch East Indies. That 1.6 million tons of sugar in Java, now shrunk to 1.4 million tons, still can't be brought to shipside because of fighting.

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGES almost as bad as last winter's hamper crop movement. Shippers from some western and midwestern points are getting a fourth of the cars they order.

SHARP INCREASE IN GROCERY ADVERTISING SEEN FOR 1946 - Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, said producers will spend at least \$28.6 million more for advertising in 1946 than in any other previous period to meet new and intense competition. Counting only the four principal media used by G.M.A. members, Mr. Willis said the total has exceeded \$100 million a year for the past five years.

* * *

For November 7, 1945



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the New York Times, Nov. 7 -

BELGIUM GETS PART OF POTATO SURPLUS - One million bushels of the nation's surplus 60,000,000 bushels of potatoes have been sold to the Belgian Government and are being delivered from Eastern farms to four waiting ships, it was learned yesterday.

At the same time, negotiations for a shipment were in progress with the French Government and the Department of Agriculture was prepared to make available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration \$5,000,000 worth of potatoes as soon as Congress appropriates another installment of payments to the international relief body.....

Department of Agriculture spokesmen promised a thorough investigation of the strange black market whose existence was disclosed this week in New Jersey, where some dairymen to whom the Government had given carloads of surplus potatoes free of charge for use as dairy feed were diverting them to trade channels.....

- - -

'TELESCOPING' OR HALVING SOLVES PROBLEM OF COOKING LARGE TURKEY - How to cook in a small oven a twenty-pound (or more) turkey--and many of the birds are running that large this year--had the best culinary minds stumped until Mayor La Guardia and the Poultry and Egg National Board came forward with suggestions. The Mayor's ideas ran along "telecoping"--that is, having the butcher tailor the turkey in such a way that, though whole, it is yet smaller than if dressed conventionally. The board has proposed, and some retailers are following along, though not with too much enthusiasm in some cases, that oversized specimens be halved.

The Mayor has no less an authority for his suggestion than the United States Department of Agriculture, which tells consumers to ask their dealers to "shrink" big birds.....

- - -

RYE UP THE LIMIT, Chicago - December and May rye advanced the permissible limit of 5 cents a bushel today on the Board of Trade, while the upturn in the July and September was checked by the ceiling of \$1.44½ established by the Exchange. Except for September rye, closing trades were at the top, the September reaching from the peak, but gaining 3½ cents net while July was up only 1/8 cent.

All deliveries of grain sold at new seasonal peaks with wheat and rye at new twenty-year highs and corn selling at the ceilings placed by the Office of Price Administration.....

- - -

FARM, TRADE LOANS RISE \$62,000,000, Washington - The Federal Reserve Board announced today that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans increased \$34,000,000 in New York City and \$62,000,000 at all reporting member banks.....

- - -

From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 7 -

RASH OF AIRPORTS - Chicago - An airport building spree now getting started promises to produce financial problems for many cities.

Almost every municipality of any size represented at the American Public Works Congress, which concluded here yesterday, plans extensive airport expansion, interviews with public works engineers attending the meeting indicate.

Actual construction, in most cases, will not be initiated until Federal funds, to match those put up by the cities, are made available. They are provided for by bills now in joint Congress committee.

- - -

FUTURE TAX PLANS call for close study of non-profit and tax-exempt enterprises and organizations.

The first public move by the Government will be made in another week or two, when a Bureau of Internal Revenue statistical report on income and expenditures of such organizations, including co-ops and labor unions, is made public. The figures have been compiled from "information" returns required under the 1943 revenue act.

The study will cover the financial position of most unions, co-ops, some building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, business and trade associations, and charitable trusts.

- - -

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN OREGON SEEM CRITICAL - Portland - Despite hundreds of listed, unfilled jobs, Oregon has a critical unemployment problem, with 31,000 idle now and likely to increase to at least 43,000 by the first quarter of 1946. On October 12, the Portland area alone, excluding Vancouver, Wash., had 22,798 idle workers, of whom 3,000 were women.

- - -

ESTIMATED NET INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS DOWN SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER - Washington - Estimated net income of Class I railroads fell precipitously during September, according to reports filed with the Association of American Railroads. Estimated September net income for the carriers was only \$10.2 million against \$55,544,824 reached in September, 1944.

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 7 -

STATE FIGHTS FREIGHT RATE - Maryland will join with Northeastern States in combatting the ten percent increase in certain railroad freight rates ordered last May by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Hall Hammond, deputy attorney general, said yesterday.

He said he has so notified Nathaniel E. Goldstein, attorney general of New York State, who called a conference for last Friday of attorneys general of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

- - -

CRIDER RE-ELECTED TO FARM CREDIT BOARD OF BALTIMORE - Re-election of E. Paul Crider, of Chatham, Va., as a member of the Farm Credit Board of Baltimore for the three-year term beginning next January 1, was announced yesterday by J. K. Doughton, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration. The election was by the National Farm Loan Associations of the district and carries with it membership on the boards of the Federal Land Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation, and Baltimore Bank of Co-operatives.

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5 -

SUBSIDY END POSES MAJOR U.S. PROBLEM, Washington - The ending of the enormous subsidy program covering basic commodities presents the administration with another dilemma. It must eliminate a budget item equal to nearly 10 percent of anticipated postwar federal expenditures and at the same time not disrupt markets by price upsurges of 10 to 35 percent.

This was the conclusion drawn by Dr. Jules Backman, economist, from a detailed study of the government's wartime subsidy program. Results of Dr. Backman's research were published here today by the Citizens National Committee, private fact-finding organization here.

The rate of payment on these subsidies, he said, has been permitted to increase to such an extent while original prices were held firm, that one-step removal of all food subsidies might necessitate a jump of as much as 10 percent in the index of retail food prices.

According to Dr. Backman, if prices were permitted to rise in exact proportion to the abandoned subsidy, wheat to the miller would jump about 20 percent, retail butter and butterfat prices would go up one-third, milk about 10 percent and beef 25 percent. Such price jumps "could create very disturbing conditions in the markets for these products and could have serious impacts upon the affected trades."

* * *

From the New Orleans Times Picayune, Nov. 1 -

BANKHEAD URGES CROP PRICE RISE, Biloxi, Miss. - Farmers, in their battle for agricultural equality, have won protection from their government and it is their intention to fight for the retention of that protection, Senator John H. Bankhead, Alabama, asserted here tonight.

Scoring advocates of lower prices for farm commodities, the senior senator from Alabama declared that the trend in industry is toward higher wages and higher prices, and hence the price of agricultural products must be pointed upward rather than downward.....

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From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov. 3 -

TOWARD INFLATION, Editorial - Expert traders assume that the Pace bill to give agricultural prices another boost is now sure to pass, since the Government can hardly deny farmers what it is giving to wage earners and stockholders. So commodity futures prices take another sharp rise. So, incidentally, do stock prices. It looks like the beginning of a dizzy upward spiral, and the remaining price controls become increasingly a false reliance.

* * *

From the Kansas City Star Times, Nov. 4 -

FARM LABOR HIT - While President Truman's plea last week for the retention of high wartime pay for shorter peacetime hours was directed solely to industrial employers and employees, it could have undesirable repercussions on the farm.

Even the suggestion of such a wage program for industry could greatly delay a back-to-the-farm movement for workers. Achievement of such a wage program without provision for higher prices for agricultural products would seriously endanger production of adequate supplies of food. Against the historical parity base, 1909-14, agricultural prices have about doubled, but farm wages have more than tripled. In contrast with both, weekly factory earnings soared to more than four times the 1909-14 average.....The President's statement, while emphasizing the necessity of holding down prices, especially the cost of living items, nevertheless gave new impetus to the fight of farm state representatives in Congress to include farm wage in parity price calculations.....

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Farm Digest 2065-45-3

From the Topeka Daily Capital, Nov. 4 -

ONCE-SCARCE TURKEY DRUG ON MARKET NOW - Big young tom turkeys are the top problems of the poultry industry since the Army bowed out as the main consumer, G. D. McClaskey, secretary of Kansas Poultry Institute, said yesterday.

"Few of the bumper Kansas crop of turkeys have moved thus far this year at the 30 to 32-cent per pound price," McClaskey said...

* * *

From the Country Gentleman, Nov. -

PRICE CONTROLS AND THE FARMER - Let's not be in any hurry about abolishing price controls. They generally worked against farmers during the war when demand for food products was greater than the supply. Now the controls should work more for farm people as prospective buyers of goods that are scarce....

There is an object lesson for us from the first World War period. Without controls to check them, prices actually rose twice as fast after the Armistice as they did during the war. We are already seeing some of the conditions of that time repeated. The year 1919 brought 3600 strikes, involving some four million workers. Higher prices and increased wages constituted a vicious circle, driving wages and prices in turn still higher. The result of that short-lived boom and bust was disaster for agriculture.....

Price controls are irritating and are not a normal part of our way of living. But those left should be kept in effect until adequate production and competition remove the dangers of a runaway price rise. With the vast accumulated needs, the saved-up buying power and the nation's great productive capacity, there never was a better chance for a period of really good times than there is ahead. If continued price controls are a part of the cost of getting there, we can all put up with them a while longer.

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From Hide and Leather and Shoes, Oct. 27 -

PLASTICS NO. 1 THREAT - The material causing the gravest concern to tanners is plastics. This "wonder" material has come in like a tornado, and, if we are to believe some of its enthusiasts, the velocity of this gale will affect just about every industry in America. How will it fare in the shoe industry, in other leather-products industries? Does it intend to make a serious competitive bid against leather? Following is a quote from a recent issue of Modern Plastics:

"V-E Day plus 5 years. This is the period in which plastics will have unparalleled opportunity to establish themselves in the shoe business, to show how well they can meet the exacting demands of this industry. In this period, while leather is yet scarce, plastics manufacturers will be able for the first time to meet the shortage with materials specially compounded for use in shoes."

We could well change this quote. V-E Day plus five years. This is the period in which leather will be having such a prosperous time meeting with heavy demands that it will relatively ignore its competition. But after the lush prosperity fades and the leather competitors have their foot solidly in the shoe industry's door—then what?

* * *

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Nov. 6 -

RAISIN PACKERS LOSE while wine growers gain, by unusual California weather. Wineries had bought about four-fifths of the grapes they expected to get this fall, when rains damaged some 200,000 tons that were to be sold for eating fresh or made into raisins. Now the wineries are getting those too, to run their crush above 1.3 million tons.

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... Farm Digest 2065-45-4

From the New York Times, Nov. 7 (Cont.) -

CITY-COUNTRY LIVING, Editorial - Reports from different regions of the country indicate a back-to-the-farm movement. It is not a back-to-the-farm exodus in the sense that people are expecting to make their living from the soil. Instead it is a continuation and acceleration of the trend toward country living. As rural sociologists point out, a small "place in the country" is not usually an efficient place to make a profit.....

With electric power, modern heating and improved transportation people can live comfortably and efficiently many miles from their places of employment....

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 7 -

DISTILLERS BELIEVE AGED WHISKEY SHORTAGE WILL CONTINUE, Chicago - Contrary to the general belief that supplies of whiskey will ease to a substantial extent from now on, whiskey production this year and even over the next three years will not alleviate the mature whiskey shortage until 1949 and thereafter, J. B. Deacon, vice president and director, Schenley Distiller Corp., indicated here today before the eighth annual meeting of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association.....

- - -

FOOD PROCESSORS PLAN EXPANSION - Food products manufacturers, meeting here today for the opening of the 37th annual convention of Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., will endeavor to cement the closer relations with agriculture developed during the war years and plan closer co-ordination with the distributing trades to facilitate planned expansion plans, industry spokesmen said here last night.

Of equal importance, although not programmed for discussion at this year's meeting, management executives are expected to give considerable attention to industry plans for wage adjustments, in line with the recently-promulgated Truman formula for maintained "take-home" pay levels in industry.

- - -

STEEL STRIKE FEAR DISTURBS INDUSTRY, Pittsburgh, Pa., - Threat of a steel workers' strike over the \$2-a-day wage increase demand is giving the steel market the jitters.

The danger of labor trouble is aggravated by expectation of an increase in prices and in retarding deliveries of steel to manufacturers.....

- - -

U. S. CAMERA INDUSTRY HITS GERMAN OUTPUT - Despite the view of American camera and optical goods manufacturers that competitive German plants should be dismantled, the latter continue in production in the American zone of occupation in Germany, according to protests that have been lodged with the Congress by the American producers, it was learned yesterday.

The protests are based on the fear that cheap German labor may make it difficult for the American producers to proceed with peacetime plans for the production of higher priced cameras and optical goods in this country, which hitherto has specialized in the moderate priced, mass produced items.....

- - -

MILLS HELD UNABLE TO ABSORB PAY LIFT, Washington - It is impossible, in the short period provided, for the cotton textile industry to absorb the wage increases contemplated in revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Dr. Claudius Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, yesterday told the House committee conducting hearings on the proposed legislation.....

* * *

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 7 -

HAVING A WISHBONE - Editorial - With government purchases of turkeys for the armed forces greatly reduced, there are said to be 44,000,000 birds interned in pre-Thanksgiving concentration camps across the country. The war-time shortage of previous Novembers will not exist this year in national bird land and home ovens. In order to insure as wide a disposal as possible of what may prove a glut of white and dark meat, markets and chain stores are planning to sell half a turkey, if desired, to any housewife of small family and celebrative intent. The city Department of Health, whose regulations have prevented such a divided turkey system, sufficiently relaxed its poultry sales rulings this week to permit what will, we believe, prove a popular method of distributing Thanksgiving's chief actor.

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 7 -

HIGHER MILL WAGE FAVORED IN SOUTH - Washington - The Southern cotton textile industry today applauded President Truman's statement earlier in the week that the American workers are entitled to a wage increase over his 1941 earnings to balance the rise in the cost of living.

Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, in a letter to Representative Ramspeck (Dem., Ga.), acting chairman of the House Labor Committee pointed out that straight time hourly earnings of the Southern cotton textile worker have increased more than 60 percent since January, 1941.

Dr. Jacobs also pointed out that the proportion of wages to total cost of the product is greater in textiles than in any other major industry.

- - -

DEHYDRATORS SEEK TO WIDEN MARKET - The dehydrated foods manufacturing industry, which has planned an aggressive campaign to develop domestic consumer outlets for its products, following the cancellation of most governmental contracts.

In furtherance of this campaign, the National Dehydrators' Association demonstrated and served a large assortment of dehydrated vegetables and fruits at the recent 39th annual meeting of the International Cooks Association of Chicago, attended by more than 300 member-chefs and guests.

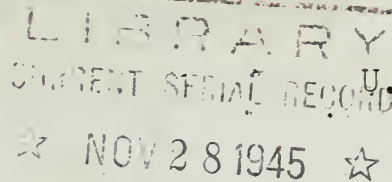
After sampling the dehydrated foods served, the association reports, about 100 of those present, including 65 of the chefs, turned in signed reports of their reactions to the various reports. These reports, the association said, were almost 100 percent favorable with respect to practically all of the dehydrated foods served.

- - -

MARKED UPSWING IN MEMPHIS SALES - Memphis - Sales in the Memphis spot market showed a spectacular gain last week, with the upswing a welcome relief to the trade. Basis strengthened on all qualities, particularly the better grades, with merchants inadequately supplied to meet the increasing demand. Although more growers were reported offering their cotton more freely, demand continues to surpass available supplies.

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Farm Digest 2065-45-6



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 8 -

SHORTAGES FORCE MANY INDUSTRIES TO ALLOCATE SALES - Shortages in some metals, other materials and components formerly distributed under wartime priority systems, have made it necessary for many manufacturers to improvise peacetime allocations systems of their own, according to a survey by The Journal of Commerce.

Materials in question include most carbon steel items, some forms of aluminum foundry products and small motors....

- - -

FOOD TRADE PLANS WAGE ADJUSTMENT - While no move is under way for wage adjustments on an industry-wide basis, food processors are taking steps to effect transition era wage revisions which will put the industry's house in order and avoid, in so far as possible, production tie-ups resulting from wage disputes, manufacturers here for the thirty-seventh annual meeting of Grocery Manufacturers of America revealed yesterday.

Management spokesmen minimized the prospect of any extensive strike disturbance in food processing circles as a result of wage disputes, but serious concern was evident over the extent to which jurisdictional strikes have affected operations in recent months....

- - -

DISTILLER CHARGES DRYS OPEN NEW CAMPAIGN, Chicago - Basing their strategy on the trend toward nationalization of industry in Great Britain, the professional prohibitionists are attempting to bring about nationalization of the distilling industry in the United States as a preliminary to total prohibition, Robert Barry, director of public relation, National Distillers Products Corp., revealed here today before the eighth annual meeting of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association.....

- - -

LEGISLATION TO CUT BANK EARNINGS EXPECTED - New York commercial bankers who follow Washington developments closely are still convinced that the turn of the year will see a determined move on the part of some legislators to enact national legislation which would restrict bank earnings on their holdings of United States Government securities, a survey disclosed.

However, most bankers here are confident that such efforts, if they actually eventuate, will not succeed.....

- - -

DIESEL USE IN SUBURBAN SERVICE STIRS INTEREST - Results of the operation of Diesel locomotives in suburban service, which the Central Railroad of New Jersey recently announced it is planning, will be watched with interest by railroad executives for possible application in other parts of the country as it will be the first extensive use of this type of power in such service.

Another Diesel development was the announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday that it had placed an order for ten Diesel electric passenger locomotives of 6,000 horse power each.....

From The Wall Street Journal; Nov. 8 -

PLANE EQUIPMENT AUCTION AT BUFFALO BRINGS \$500 A MINUTE - Buffalo, N. Y. - Five hundred dollars a minute was realized yesterday at the start of a five-day auction of \$3 million worth of equipment in the Kenmore Airplane plant, which has been vacated by the Curtis-Wright Corp.

It was a rapid-fire start, with three sales a minute. Auctioneer Herbert I. Seegel of Newark, N. J., hardly was able to cope with the avalanche of bids from the 1,000 to 1,500 machinery buyers who came from every industrial center of the country. The machinery is being sold by Curtiss-Wright and not the Government.

- - -

NEW DEHYDRATING PROCESS is held much superior to existing methods. Clarence Birdseye, its inventor, says the process keeps vegetables garden fresh, preserves their original color and, while shrinking them, maintains their true contours. The secret is fast drying, asserts Birdseye, who is world-known for his quick-freezing pioneering. His dehydration process takes about one-eighth the time of most existing commercial dehydration methods. Prolonged drying, it's claimed, causes most dehydrated foods to lose eye and taste appeal.

- - -

ODT TAKES STEPS TO RELIEVE ACUTE BOX CAR SHORTAGE IN GRAIN BELT.- Washington - Office of Defense Transportation Director, J. Monroe Johnson said that definite measures will be taken to relieve a serious box car shortage in the grain belt which is delaying the movement of grain to elevators and mills and for export to Europe.

He attributed the shortage to a post-war letdown in expeditious handling of freight cars.

- - -

FORD RESUMES PRODUCTION OF TRUCKS IN CHICAGO PLANT - Chicago - Ford Motor Co. resumed truck production here for the first time since March, 1942.

The company's Chicago plant will resume passenger car production by December 1. Production of both will reach a peak sometime after the first of the year.

- - -

AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. - American Broadcasting Co., Inc., youngest of the major radio networks, appears to be headed for the best year it has had so far. Gross billings for the first nine months amounted to \$29,251,786 compared with \$28,921,191 in the corresponding period last year. Topping the list of advertisers this year are the food and beverage industries who in the first nine months spent \$9,192,990, compared with \$7,789,487 a year ago. The fourth quarter normally is the last of the year.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 8 -

STOCK MARKET SETS PEAK FOR ISSUES TRADED - The largest number of issues ever traded in on the New York Stock Exchange was traded in yesterday when quotations for 1,061 stocks appeared on the Big Board's tape. In share volume the turnover was 2,380,000 shares, the largest since last June 28, and on the Curb Exchange there was a turnover of 1,230,000 shares, the best since May 10, 1943.

(Cont. on page 6)

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Farm Digest 2068-45-2

EUROPE'S FOOD RESTORATION PUT 2 YEARS AWAY, Washington - European nations and other deficit food areas cannot be restored to prewar levels of diet before another two crop years, according to confidential report by the combined food board for the guidance of the Food and Agriculture Organization and disclosed here for the first time today.

The report on the world food situation was the basis for calculations by the FAO at its recent meeting in Quebec for setting up a program of operations.

The board said that for the time being there was a need to retain combined pooling and allocations of all short supply commodities. Stress was placed on the need to apportion the supplies of sugar, fats, wheat and livestock products for world distribution and consumption.

It was also recommended that consumption be restricted in fats, oils and sugar until more evident signs of recovery to prewar production levels was indicated....

- - -

LAWS WON'T SOLVE JOBS SNAG: AYRES, Chicago - The present large scale unemployment throughout the country must not be confused with depression unemployment, and little help will be afforded by full employment laws and public construction programs in meeting the current problem, according to Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, economist of the Chesapeake & Ohio Lines.....

General Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co., pointed out that the present problem arises from the "huge shifting about from job to job and from place to place" of some 24,000,000 people engaged until last August in war work or serving in the armed forces.

New laws, he said, "cannot be of much help in dealing with the problems, especially if they are really based on our experience with depression unemployment. Plans for incentive taxation have slight bearing on these conditions. Increases in unemployment compensation make unemployment easier, but the need is for measures to make employment easier."

Actually he declared, there is no lack of job opportunities and the country can use all its available labor force for several years to come in meeting the shortages accumulated in four years of war....

- - -

HOLD PUBLIC WORKS FOR LULL, PLANNER WARNS - A warning that the building of public works at a time when private construction is heavy "will aggravate material and labor shortages and stimulate inflation" was voiced yesterday by George B. McKibbin, director of planning of the Illinois Postwar Planning Commission.....

For effective results, Mr. McKibbin, said, public works should be utilized to fill in the valleys in the construction industry when the volume of private building is receding.....

Public works construction "is not necessary at this time as a means for creating employment," Mr. Swietlik said. "The nation and the municipality will at this time be best served if municipal public works construction be accorded a secondary role in the relief of unemployment during the period of reversion...."

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From the Topeka Daily Capital, Nov. 3 -

DR. GRIMES PRAISES PRICE CONTROLS TO WICHITA TEACHERS, -Wichita, Kans. - "Prices have been controlled more effectively during and following World War II than in the Civil War and World War I," Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the departments of sociology and economics at Kansas State College, told the Kansas State Teachers Convention here today. "Both the Civil War and World War I were followed by declining prices ending in a serious depression," Doctor Grimes stated. "The extent to which economic conditions have been controlled in the present period is encouraging. If American people will co-operate in continuing these trends, it is possible a serious depression can be avoided."

Farm Digest 2068-45-3

From the Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo. Sept. 6 -

RUNAWAY FARM LAND BOOM, Editorial - Mounting prices for farm land, already 57 percent above the level of 1935-39, flash the danger signal for a runaway boom like the one in the 1920s. Nothing could be more disastrous to the future prosperity of agriculture.

Farming is a business, like anything else, and the farmer, to stay solvent, must realize a reasonable return on his investment and labor.....Older farmers learned this lesson in the last boom and depression, and most of them are not buying now...The only sound basis for land values is what the farm will produce, not what it can be sold for tomorrow. A land boom now means a farm problem 10 years hence...

* * *

From the Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 6 -

THE SOUTH'S NEWEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM - President Truman without doubt is sincere in advocating the jobless insurance payments of \$25 per week....Yet the proposed legislation serves to illustrate how extremely difficult it is to cut the cloth of social legislation to fit the entire country.

The unpleasant fact which the south still must face is that is is a region of surplus labor....The south will want its unemployed to be as well cared for as others in the nation. But the fact it is a region of surplus labor complicates the problem. Many of our service trades, unfortunately, cannot afford to pay more than \$20 to \$25 per week.

This is not to defend low wages. Low wages have been, and are, the curse of the south. But the fact remains that until the south can, somehow, become industrialized enough to take up its surplus slack, it cannot pay the wages, exact in the highly skilled industries, that are paid elsewhere....

* * *

From the Progressive Farmer, November -

LOWER MARKET PRICES, HIGHER FARM SUBSIDIES, Editorial - Something new and quite revolutionary in the way of a price policy for farm products is getting a lot of attention in Washington. In a nutshell, it proposes that the government withdraw all supports from under farm prices and let them drop where they will. Then the government would pay the farmer the difference between a fair or parity price and the actual market price....

The proposal will not suit a large number of farmers. It would mean still more "management" of agriculture (especially farm prices) by the government. Farmers would like to get a fair price for their products in the market. Many of them don't like the idea of a lower market price plus a much larger government subsidy.

Here again we have just another case where farmers need the best brains in America to fight our battles before Congressional committees, USDA authorities, and all other agencies of government and of foreign trade and where Southern cotton farmers need organizations that will demand all reasonable justice for the South and cotton farmers.

* * *

From the Ohio Farmer, Nov. 3 -

SUBSIDIES SUBSIDING, Editorial - The removal of the butter subsidies ahead of expected schedule indicates that the whole subsidy program is in for a pretty thoro going-over. Outlook is that subsidies will be gradually eliminated, commodity at a time, with all of them out of the picture by mid-year. That sounds like a sensible plan.

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 8 (Cont) -

OIL OUTPUT GAINS TO 4,318,350 BBLs. - In the fourth consecutive week's rise since resumption of operations at strike-bound refineries, the nation's crude oil production increased another 45,350 barrels to a daily rate of 4,318,350 last week, the American Petroleum Institute reported yesterday.

This was back close to the production level of last September before strikes brought a million barrel cut in daily crude output and compares with daily production of 4,719,000 in the week of Nov. 4, 1944....

- - -

SOUTHERN MILLS PLAN EXPANSIONS - Increasing evidence of wide-spread expansion in Southern textile mills is evident from construction plans announced to the Journal of Commerce this week. Reports from eight States for expanding plants for cotton, rayon, wool, hosiery, manufacture finishing space and ramie warehousing follow.....

- - -

RAW WOOL SALES REMAIN LOW DUE TO MARKET CONFUSION, Boston - Greasy wool sales were negligible in Boston last week. The market was in a state of confusion owing to the Commodity plan requesting domestic wool handlers to obtain bids on 10 percent of their holdings and also the attempt of the British Wool Control to stimulate sales of their stockpile held in the United States, amounting to approximately 350,000,000 pounds. Unexpected too were cables from Australia that British issue prices were to be lowered, where as a rise in prices had been regarded as likely.

The Commodity plan for reducing domestic supplies by lowering the price is said to be very unpopular with handlers, topmakers and manufacturers, all of whom have stood aloof, showing practically no interest even to the extent of looking at sample offerings....

- - -

TARIFF PLAN URGED ON CROP SURPLUSES, Washington - A bill providing for tariff concessions on foreign manufactured goods in direct proportion to the amount of United States agricultural surpluses which foreign nations will buy will be introduced in the Senate in a few days by a group of Southern and Western Senators, Senator James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.) said today.

Sponsored by the National Cotton Council, Ralph Baerman, economic consultant to the council, today told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee that the proposal was "an effort to present a hard-tailored solution of the farm export problem." The proposed bill, Mr. Baerman explained, presents a way by which foreign countries can build up dollar exchange with which to buy United States agricultural surpluses and at the same time insures that such dollar exchange will be used for this purpose only and will not be spent elsewhere.....

- - -

FULL PRIVATE EXPORT TO PHILIPPINES DUE, Washington - Full resumption of private export trade to the Philippines is expected here by the end of 1945, with the withdrawal of United States Commercial Co. export activities at that time.

While no rigid time table has been set, progress in restoring export trade to a private basis will, it is believed, permit the end of USCC intervention by the turn of the year. Shipments to the Philippines will at the same time be doubled.....

- - -

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 8 (Cont.) -

BOYCOTT THREAT VOICED HERE ON FOREIGN TRADE - A boycott of foreign purchasing commissions by American manufacturers was suggested in foreign trade circles here yesterday in order to hasten the resumption of private trade with other nations.

Many foreign missions here are clearly cutting across established trade lines, it was charged by exporters at a round-table meeting of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau at the Hotel Pennsylvania. These missions, it was added, seem unwilling to recognize the appointed foreign sales agents or export representatives of American manufacturers both here and abroad.

This policy, traders brought out, is bound to have a disastrous effect on trade channels which our manufacturers have established at great cost during many years of foreign trade promotion.

- - -

BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE WAR-TIME FOOD BUYING - London - Great Britain's war-time Ministry of Food will be retained as a separate peace-time government department, Sir Ben Smith, Food Minister, disclosed today in the House of Commons. With it the bulk buying program under which the government purchased all imported food for the United Kingdom will be continued at least until shortages ease, and then probably on a reduced scale as part of the Labor government's long-term policy of "accepting responsibility for insuring that adequate supplies of food necessary to health should be available to the public at reasonable prices."

- - -

BROMFIELD SAYS SOIL CARE WOULD CUT FOOD PRICES - Proper management of the soil of the nation's farm-lands would result in a reduction of food prices by as much as 30 to 40 percent while giving the American farmer as much as 20 percent more for his products. This estimate was made yesterday by Louis Bromfield, novelist, lecturer and farmer, at the fall conference of the Garden Club of New Jersey at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Mr. Bromfield, speaking under the title of "Soil, Our Fundamental Heritage," said that the nation had so squandered the fertility of its soil that today 90 to 95 percent of the soil of all our farm-lands is depleted.

He pointed out that some sections where fair production was still possible the foodstuffs produced are lacking in certain minerals needed for a healthy human body and that even cattle on such land produce only a small portion of what they are capable. Citing the results of experiments on his own 1,000 acre farm in Ohio, he said "that it had been possible to increase health and production of all farm animals and poultry by intelligent conservation and building up of the soil."

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 8 -

SUGAR SUIT IS DISMISSED - Judge William C. Coleman in Federal Court yesterday dismissed an OPA suit for treble damages of more than \$700,000 and an injunction against Eastern Sugar Association.

The OPA contended in the suit that the sugar firm had overcharged the Coca-Cola Company for handling and storage in connection with the sale of 50,000 tons of Puerto Rican sugar. The Coca-Cola Company had originally been a defendant in the suit, but later the action against the soft-drink firm was dropped.

The 50,000 tons of sugar was sold several months ago by the Coca-Cola concern to the Commodity Credit Corporation to help relieve the sugar shortage in this country. Judge Coleman ruled that at the time that the sugar concern entered into a contract with Coca Cola, there was no price ceiling in effect for the handling and storage service and a price schedule submitted to the OPA had not been disapproved.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 9 -

PERMANENT PLAN FOR FARM PRICE SUPPORT PROPOSED - A program proposing permanent Government price supports for agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity, together with the inclusion of farm labor in the parity index and production controls over farm products has been advanced by Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

At a dinner given by the Association of Southern State Agricultural Commissioners prior to the opening today of hearings on Senator Thomas' bill to include farm labor costs in the parity index, the Senator said that he favored making the existing two-year guarantee of farm prices at 90 percent of parity a permanent part of the economy.

In addition, the cost of farm labor should be included in the parity computation. If these two points are accepted, he would approve controls over production of farm products, the Senator told the agricultural commissioners.

With the Pace bill to include farm labor costs already reported out of the House Agriculture Committee, and hearings opening today on the Thomas bill to accomplish the same objective.

- - -

U.S. TO USE SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS AS BARGAINING WEAPON, Washington - The United States Government proposes to use its war-built synthetic rubber industry as a bargaining weapon to ensure a reasonable low price for natural rubber in the future.

This policy has been decided upon by officials in advance of the meeting of the so-called rubber study group that is to get under way in London on Nov. 20.....

- - -

EXCESS RESERVES SHOW \$30,000,000 INCREASE - Excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System increased by \$30,000,000 to a figure of \$990,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 7, the Reserve Board reported last night. in its weekly condition statement. Since actual reserves only went up \$14,000,000, requirements must have been reduced moderately.....

- - -

SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS GET AID IN BUYING SURPLUS, Washington - Opportunity to buy surplus property at a discount was granted today to non-profit educational and public health institutions in a new regulation issued by the Surplus Property Administration.

The discount will be allowed whether the purchase is made by the institution itself, or by a State or local government acting on its behalf....

- - -

ENDING OF CURBS ON INSTALLMENT BUYING ASKED - The Retail Credit Institute of American, representing more than 1,000 retail merchants in forty-four States, yesterday asked President Truman for an immediate end to existing curbs on installment buying. The private trade and research association said continuation of consumer credit regulations under the Government's "Regulation W" would "monopolize consumer credit into the channels of big business and banking and destroy thousands of little merchants" in the nation.... - - - (Turn to Page 5) Farm Digest 2075-45

From The New York Times, Nov. 9 -

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY SEEN AS OBSOLETE - The United States must set for itself two major goals--the creation of a world society ruled by international law and the establishment of amicable relations between ourselves and Russia. Dr. Brooks Emeny, president of the Cleveland Council of World Affairs, asserted yesterday at a luncheon of members of the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street.

In dealing with the Soviets, he added, it is essential that we work out an up-to-date foreign policy that stands above party, subscribed to by both Democrats and Republicans.

- - -

FARM EDITOR OF NEWARK EVENING NEWS FOR 30 YEARS DIES - Newark, N. J. - John L. Sinn of Beach Arlington, N. J., who last year completed thirty-nine years as farm editor of The Newark Evening News, died here this morning in St. Barnabas Hospital at the age of 66.

- - -

STORE SALES SHOW INCREASE IN NATION - Washington - Department store sales in the week ended Nov. 3 were 10 percent above sales in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

- - -

WAR ON MILK RISE GOING TO CAPITAL - Dimes and quarters given by housewives will pay the railroad fare of some fifty delegates of consumer and civic organizations who will go to Washington next week in an effort to prevent an increase of two and three cents a quart in the price of milk.

Representative Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut has invited every member of Congress to a meeting in the House Office Building next Wednesday afternoon to hear the arguments of consumer spokesmen for continuance of the Government subsidy on milk.

- - -

SHIFT IN WEALTH - A significant shift in ownership of liquid wealth is indicated in studies of Federal Reserve authorities showing that about 45 percent of all individual savings accumulated since Pearl Harbor belong to those in the medium and lower income brackets--under \$5,000 a year. Total savings, including currency and bank deposits, for the war period plus an estimate for 1945 are placed close to \$132,000,000,000.

- - -

IBA WILL INSTALL WASHINGTON STAFF - The Investment Bankers Association of America announced yesterday the opening of a Washington representation headquarters headed by Col. Murray Hanson of Cleveland in the office of general counsel of the association.

Since August, 1943, Colonel Hanson has been assistant executive officer to Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 8 -

HUGE SUGAR STOCK IN JAVA INTERIOR HELD POSSIBLE - "It may well be possible" that another 2,000,000 tons of sugar will be found hidden throughout Java after the present differences with the nationalist leaders has been settled, according to ANETA, news agency.

Over the week-end Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's original announcement of the finding of 1,600,000 tons of sugar was confirmed by the War Department, of which 1,000,000 metric tons are in bags and 400,000 in bins, which is equal to 1,600,000 short tons.

According to information to the Netherlands officials here, a surplus of 1,000,000 tons of sugar existed in Java at the end of 1941.....

- - -

RAIL MEN OPPOSE SEAWAY PROJECT - Labor and management representatives of railroads yesterday expressed opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway power project calling for a channeled connection between the Great Lakes and the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River.

William White of Montclair, N. J., president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Co., said "all that the St. Lawrence Seaway would do would be to hurt America, American business and American labor."

H. W. Fraser of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), said "this project may not be the only but certainly it is one of the great American fantasies.".....

- - -

COFFEE TRADING AT A STANDSTILL - Trading has come practically to a standstill in the coffee market pending a decision by Government agencies on price control. Importers cannot buy in producing countries because prices have sky-rocketed to as much as \$8 a bag over United States ceilings in anticipation of ceiling prices being removed. Since the importers cannot buy they are reluctant to sell to roaster throughout the country, and, as reported here yesterday, some of the roasters are forced to suspend their operations.

When the Government will announce a change in its price policy--suggested now by practically every segment of the industry--is still difficult to determine.....

* * *

From the New York Times, Nov. 8 -

CALLS ON BUSINESS FOR LEADERSHIP - The American public is looking for intelligent leadership--not so much leadership in high places in the Government but natural accepted leadership in business--in the fields of private individual enterprises, Harry A. Bullis, president of General Mills, Inc., told the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He emphasized that the public realizes the need for leadership which will make progress on the side of human relations within the company between management and employees, and between the company and American industry as a whole and the American public.

"The goal toward which each man and woman is working is a simple one--a better standard of living," he continued. "The goal of industry is identical with that of the average man. This approach, and this approach alone, can bring lasting internal peace, lasting understanding, and lasting cooperation among all groups.".....

* * *

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Nov. 5 -

NEW DISCOVERY AIDS CHEAP LUMBER MART, Knoxville, Tenn. - A process of making high grade flooring from cull hardwoods was announced today by Tennessee Valley Authority.

The "laminated lumber" is made of piles of wood slats assembled, glued and pressed together in a continuous operation. Preliminary design and construction for the press for this operation was done by the engineering experiment station of the Georgia school of technology....

* * *

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 6 -

FARM INDUSTRY PARLEY SET FOR THURSDAY HERE -A movement to establish a united front of business and agriculture on national and state problems will come to a head in St. Paul Thursday in the Minnesota Farm and Industry conference, sponsored by business associations and agricultural organizations.

One of the developments forecast is an attempt to reach an understanding between spokesmen for business and agriculture as to the issue raised by the National Tax Equality association, centering in Minneapolis, which is campaigning for legislation to apply the corporations profits tax to the savings of cooperatives. One of the possibilities that has been discussed is help from agriculture for removal of double or excessive taxation of business.....

The conference is one of a series that has grown out of efforts by the agricultural committee of the National Manufacturers association dating back to 1937 to remove barriers that had grown up between business and agriculture.

* * *

From the Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 3 -

WASHINGTON NEWS - Washington spokesmen for organized agriculture are saying privately that they are afraid the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations is more interested in providing the world with "cheap food" than in building a "sound" agriculture based on fair market prices.

Consequently, most of them are adopting a "wait and see" attitude toward the Quebec conference until policy trends of the international food organization are further developed.

They thought it particularly significant that on the opening day of the conference an attempt was made to quiet their fears by L. B. Pearson, chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which laid the groundwork for the FAO.....

* * *

From the Cotton and Cotton Oil Press, Nov. 3 -

MECHANIZED "CUSTOM PICKING" IN NORTH CAROLINA - North Carolina State Agriculture Commissioner Kerr Scott on Oct. 24 operated the first mechanical cotton picker to be purchased for use in that state. After observing the machine pick as much cotton in one hour as a good field hand can harvest in a full six-day, ten-hour-a-day week, Scott expressed the opinion that the mechanical picker will mean a new era for North Carolina and the South.....

* * *

From the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 9 -

TRENTON MILK STRIKERS TO RETURN AT ONE PLANT - Trenton, N. J. - Partial settlement was reached today in a strike of milk truck drivers and dairy employees which had halted doorstep deliveries to 60 percent of the city's residents since last Thursday.

Governor Walter E. Edge's offer to name an arbitrator was accepted by the Castanea Dairy Company and Local 680 of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union, American Federation of Labor.

- - -

STASSEN URGES MORE BUSINESS STATESMANSHIP - The United States is in "very urgent need of a steadily increased measure of progressive business statesmanship" if the economic problems of this country and the world are to be solved, Captain Harold E. Stassen, U.S.N.R., former Governor of Minnesota, declared yesterday at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Captain Stassen said that the food industry, because all the people of the nation are its customers and the great agricultural backbone of the country is its supplier, is a unique position to supply that statesmanship.

* * *

From Wallace's Farmer, Nov. 3 -

WILL PAY TO PUSH HOGS IN EARLY - Editorial - Support prices for hogs next year will be lower in December than in October. The late October, 1946, support price will be \$12 (Chicago), while the December, 1946, support price will be \$10.75 (Chicago).

Supports will rise again in late winter, and reach \$13.25 in September, 1947.

Many farmers will like these seasonal price changes. For years, hog producers--and Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead--have been pointing out that a flat support price invited flooded markets in mid-winter.

It is hard work and costs more to raise pigs for sale in early fall. If there is no difference in support prices, fewer farmers will raise early pigs. The result is a market jam in December and January.

The farmer who raises early pigs next year will get some pay for it. The present support price of \$13 will be continued thru September, 1946. He will do fairly well with a \$12 price in October. But he is now given warning that if his hogs hit market in December, 1946, they may not bring more than \$10.75.

Farmers with late gilts, and who are planning for May and June litters, won't like this low floor in December and January. They'll have to plan for later marketing than usual.

All prices listed above are Chicago prices, and apply only to good and choice butchers.

* * *

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 9 -

FHA ANNOUNCES NEW LOAN SECURITY PLAN - Federal Housing Administration field offices have received an order authorizing the issuance of commitments to approved lending institutions insuring 80 percent up to \$6,000 in valuation of homes produced by operative builders and 60 percent on the value in excess of \$6,000 up to \$10,000, it was announced today.

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Farm Digest 2075-45-6

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 9 - (Cont) -

REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE - Veterans who are now being discharged from the armed services are continuing their Government life insurance at the rate of one out of three, and of the men already discharged, one out of five is holding on to his insurance, Alexander E. Patterson, executive vice president of the Mutual Life of New York, disclosed Thursday at a meeting of the Providence Life Underwriters Association....

- - -

NEW PEAK SCORED IN COTTON FUTURES - New eighteen-year highs were set yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange as March and May contracts went over 24¢ shortly after the lower than expected Government's forecast had been issued. The smallest indicated production since 1921 brought considerable new buying, with commission house demand strong throughout the session. Hedge selling and profit taking following the advance par the gains somewhat, with closing quotations 13 to 21 points net higher.....

- - -

CANNED PEA PACK SHIPMENTS LARGE - Canned food traders yesterday reported an exceptionally good demand for the better qualities of major packs, with a feature of the market the buying interest in extra standard and fancy peas. Packers were reported as virtually out of the market at this time and private estimate indicate that at least 65 percent of the large pack of this season has been shipped.

On the other hand, buyers are showing but a limited interest on standard and sub-standard varieties of peas, which are reported as plentiful....

- - -

NUTRITION FOUNDATION GRANTS PASS \$1,000,000 - Total grants of \$1,041,744 for fundamental research in the science of nutrition have been made by the Nutrition Foundation, and recent research projects under Foundation auspices have already advanced basic understanding of a number of problems related to public health and the scientific use of foods, according to reports to the Board of Trustees at the Foundation's meeting held yesterday at the Waldorf Astoria.....

George A. Sloan, president of the Foundation, presented new grants of \$120,665 to the board which were approved, thus bringing total grants for research, made by the Foundation, up to \$1,041,755.

- - -

SUGAR RATION SEEN CONTINUED 'TILL '47 - There's little hope now that sugar rationing will end before 1947, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said today.

Rationing of butter, margarine, lard and shortening may have to continue into the spring, and possibly summer of 1946, he added, but meat may go off the ration list early in 1946.....

- - -

U.S. TO PURCHASE ONE SUGAR CROP - Contrary to earlier reports, the Department of Agriculture is not seeking Congressional authority to purchase two Cuban sugar crops at the present time, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told The Journal of Commerce in Washington yesterday. The United States is trying to negotiate the purchase of only one crop, he said.....

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★ NOV 28 1945 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison, at 6212.

From The Washington Times-Herald, Nov. 13 -

MACARTHUR TO AID JAP FARMERS BREAK LOOSE FROM FEUDALISM - Tokyo (UP) - Gen. MacArthur announced today that he is preparing a directive which will free Japan's millions of farmers from the chains of slavery. He asserted at the same time that he has now succeeded in smashing beyond repair the feudal system which made enslavement of the Japanese people possible.

MacArthur, in a headquarters statement, promised the farmers "free marketing in a state of freedom" by removing "the shackles which now hold farmers and their families in a condition approximating slavery."

* * *

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13 -

RAYON SHIPMENTS REACH NEW PEAK - Rayon shipments soared to a new high for the year, during October, increasing 13 percent from 59,300,000 pounds in September to 67,600,000 pounds last month. The Rayon Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, reports in its current issue.

Shipments for the 10-month period aggregated 633,700 pounds of rayon yarn and staple fibre, which is an increase of 9 percent over the similar 1944 period.

- - -

COTTON GOODS AND MACHINERY NEEDS OF CHINA NOT BEING MET - Almost a billion yards of cotton textiles are sought through Government purchasing agencies and private traders for immediate consumption by the peoples of China, it was revealed yesterday by Edward G. Whittaker of the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry, Inc.

Despite frequent market reports recently of heavy cloth purchases for Chinese account, members of the council privately declared that the yardage acquired thus far has been disappointingly low.

And while the search is on for finished fabric--most specifically for sheetings and shirtings in coarser counts such as 2-1/2 yards to the pound in 36-inch widths on 40-yard bolts--other sources state that still greater emphasis is placed on securing textile machinery.

Chinese industrialists would like to increase China's 4,000,000 spindles, of which not more than 3,250,000 spindles are reported active because of a lack of power, by 10,000,000 additional units. Thus far, it is reliably reported that American concerns have only been able to accept orders for around 200,000 spindles.

All of the needed equipment, it is reported, is being bought through UNRRA and distributed through that agency to mills operating privately.

Fabric and textile machinery purchases, it is stated, will be paid for out of the close to \$2,000,000,000 worth of funds expected to be made available for the industrialization of China during the next two or three years through private interests and the Export-Import Bank loan currently under negotiation, as well as through money that, it is hoped, will be allotted to UNRRA.

- - -

From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 13 -

TESTS REVEAL VALUE OF COTTON CORD FOR TIRES - Memphis, Tenn. - Cotton cord in passenger car tires withstood all recent government tests applied to it and was in good condition after 60,000 miles of high speed driving, the Pace Cotton Committee of the House disclosed here today in making results of the trials public for the first time.

Conducted by Rubber Reserve Co., in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, the tests also included comparisons made on light trucks of standard cotton cord, rayon cord and cotton cord made from improved varieties of cotton. They were conducted at San Antonio, Tex., on the Federal government's tire test fleet.

The Pace committee, reported that the test did not bear out recent claims that rayon was superior in all types of tires. In addition, tests showed a much better cotton cord can be produced by the use of improved varieties of cotton, the research group said.

* * *

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Nov. 13 -

HOUSEHOLD MILK may bear the burden of subsidy removal in the New York area. Farmers of the New York City milkshed have requested a hearing on a proposal to increase milk prices to make up for the coming loss of government payments.

The subsidy amounts to about 1-1/4 cents for every quart of milk sold. But farmers prefer not to pass this along in the form of a higher price, to those who buy milk for producing cheese, butter, ice cream. These manufacturers help use up the extra milk in period of flush production and the dairymen don't want them displeased. They may look elsewhere for milk.

The doorstep customer can't move away, so the farmers are proposing that he pay 2-1/2 cents a quart more, and that the buyer of surplus milk for manufacture pay 1-1/4 cents less.

- - -

EGG CONSUMPTION will slump in 1946, but there's the biggest demand in history now. Chicago dealers say eggs would bring \$1 a dozen at retail if there were no ceilings. At the same time, government experts caution poultrymen that next year when their customers can get plenty of beef and pork they won't eat as many eggs. This year civilians will eat an average of 391 eggs. Next year's consumption is forecast at 325 to 350; the pre-war average was 300.

* * *

From The New York Times, Nov. 13 -

EUROPE FACES BREAD WINTER; FOOD, FUEL SCARCE - London - Despite redoubled relief efforts by the victorious Allied powers the unhappy continent of Europe faces one of its bleakest, saddest winters since the chaos of the Thirty Years' war, reports from key cities show. Cold, famine and misery vie with each other in the ruins of last year's battlefields and the terrible specter of potential epidemic already creeping through the gutted ruins of great cities threatens to sweep out across a frightened world. More than 20,000,000 desperate and homeless people are now milling east and west, north and south across the Continent. Germans pour westward into the devastated Reich from Slaydom, Poles and Czechs moving hard upon their heels into vacated towns. Hungarians trudge into the Pannonian plain. Spanish peasants, fearful of the hungry cold mountains, worm their way in to overcrowded cities.

Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of former Nazi slaves crowd into freight cars and trucks and rusty ships on uncertain voyages to their uneasy homes. (Cont. on page 6)

Farm Digest 2085-45-2

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Nov. 6 -

WHAT ABOUT THE FARMER?, Editorial - The largest single industry in the United States--in point of those working at it, as those, certainly, depending on it--is agriculture. Its "take home pay" is the difference between its costs of production and the price received for its products. Here, then, is a basic test of the squeeze between wages (increased) and prices (static). What is the outlook, as officially forecast?

The Department of Agriculture Wednesday predicted a "a decline of as much as 15 percent in the new income of farmers in 1946!" How's that again? We thought everybody was getting a raise.....

Not one time in his outline of policy to govern the economic order, and adjust it to a proper balance between wages and prices, did the President mention specific policy relating to balance in this industry, and the only major "official" acknowledgment of an impending plight for the farmer--most definitely caught in the middle of a pincers movement--is the Agriculture Department's prophecy that next year he will make 15 percent less. How then, is he to pay higher wages to attract enough help to raise the Nation's food supply.....

* * *

From the Bloomington, Illinois, Daily Pantagraph, Nov. 7 -

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE HOME GARDEN? - The future of the home garden, especially for the urban resident, will be an interesting study in view of the great stress put on war victory gardens. A study of food experts has revealed that "practically every new food product introduced since 1939 has been a prepared or semi-prepared food." We hear talk of complete meals being prepared commercially and frozen for retail sale to housewives...

Some surveys indicate that housewives themselves think that home canning is inferior. It might be added that home canning is hard work.

The trend is likely to be toward the processing of more prepared foods in commercial plants. There will be many, however, who will continue to combine gardening and home preservation of foods as a hobby that pays its way. It's still hard to beat vegetables and fruits grown in your own garden--if they are properly grown.

* * *

From the Milwaukee Journal, Nov. 7 -

WARTIME SAVINGS OF FAMILIES NOW OVER 132 BILLION, New York, N. Y. - About 45% of all individual savings accumulated since Pearl Harbor belong to persons in income brackets under \$5,000 a year, according to a study of Life Insurance Companies of America.

Total accumulated savings, including currency and bank deposits, in the period 1942 through 1944, with 1945 estimated, was placed by the association at \$132,000,000,000.

Based on the percentage ratio disclosed by the study, the association estimated families and single individuals making up the income classes under \$5,000 a year will have nearly \$59,000,000,000 in savings by the end of this year.

* * *

From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Nov. 8 -

REMOVE BUTTER FROM RATIONING, FARMERS URGE, Madison, Wis. - Delegates to the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture's farm conference here today in resolution asked the office of price administration to remove ration points on butter. The council is a federation of 30 agricultural cooperatives and general farm organizations.
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Farm Digest 2085-45-3

- 4 -

From the Davenport, Iowa Democrat, Nov. 7 -

SEES TAPERING OFF IN DEMAND FOR FOODSTUFFS, Waterloo, Ia. - Iowa farmers must expect large-scale readjustments in agriculture during the years ahead, was the opinion Wednesday of Dean H. H. Kildee of the agricultural division at Iowa State college.

Dean Kildee told members of the Black Hawk County Farm bureau Tuesday night that they must expect the large demand for farm products to taper off following the rehabilitation period.

"So long as there is need for food to supply hungry people of the world, we have a vital interest in seeing that such food is supplied. When that need slackens, we must again look to our home markets to take care of the major part of our farm production," he said.....

* * *

From the Kansas City Star Times, Nov. 6 - Nov. 7 -

FARMER AS BIG BUYER - Always on the alert for new markets, the sales experts here have focused their attention on the people who make a living from the soil.

Farmers have come through the war in good shape. Many have paid off the mortgage and even acquired new land. Government experts predict income from cash marketings in 1945 will reach 20,400 million dollars--highest on record.

During the war crops hit new peaks and much of the profit ended up in the sock. Farmers couldn't buy new automobiles, refrigerators or other consumer goods. They couldn't even invest in new harvesting equipment.

But the sales departments figure they'll want to buy farm machinery and supplies now as soon as they can get them....

A lot of big companies will be involved and a great many small concerns probably will have a stake in sales to farmers. Of the something like 21,000 manufacturers in the country, more than 90 percent ordinarily employ fewer than 100 workers. Their sales departments are planning the future now.

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FARM PRICES AND WAGES, Editorial - Farmers as a whole have not expected prices paid during the war to continue after readjustment from a war to a peacetime basis. However, if wages for farm labor which are now from three to four times as high as they were before the war and industrial wages are adjusted upward prices of farm products must increase.

The hourly wage paid to labor is not the entire problem. The amount of work turned out in an hour is just as important. The price received for a pound of cotton or a bushel of corn or wheat is a thing in which farmers are interested. They are even more concerned about the number of pounds of cotton or bushels of corn or wheat which they will have to sell to buy a new tractor, truck, or automobile or to build a new house, barn or fence, or to buy equipment for their homes....

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 8 -

WORLD PEACE HINGED TO U. S. PRODUCTIVITY, New York - A high domestic economy will help bring peace and prosperity throughout the world, Harry A. Bullis, president, General Mills, Inc., declared before the 37th Manufacturers of America in the Waldorf Astoria today. "Only if we in the U. S. achieve a high economy will we have incomes high enough to permit us to buy large quantities of goods from abroad, thus furthering and facilitating the exchange of commodities that is so necessary if we are to have peaceful and prosperous world. High imports are dependent upon high domestic productivity even more than upon low tariffs," he said.....

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Farm Digest 2085-45-4

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13, (Cont.) -

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON UP - Montreal - Imports of raw cotton into Canada during the first nine months of this year totaled 132,041,571 pounds, with a value of \$26,920,140 compared with takings of 119,862,090 pounds, valued at \$28,246,277, in the corresponding period a year ago. During the same period imports of cotton linters totaled 8,459,495 pounds, valued at \$682,502, compared with 7,289,068 pounds, with a value of \$541,513, imported in the first nine months of 1944.

Actual consumption of raw cotton by Canadian mills during the first nine months of this year amounted to 275,216 bales, or the equivalent of approximately 137,608,000 pounds, while consumption during the same period a year ago totaled 289,518 bales, or about 144,759,000 pounds.

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OCTOBER CONSUMPTION ESTIMATED AT 5-YEAR LOW - The daily rate of consumption of all cottons during October dropped to its lowest point in more than five years with about 31,900 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange service bureau. This compares with a daily consumption of 35,500 bales in September and 36,500 bales in October last year.

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COTTON CONTINUES TO MOVE HIGHER - The cotton futures market continued its upward trend Saturday on the New York Cotton Exchange with new seasonal highs in all active positions and net gains of from 1 to 6 points at the close. Trade and commission house demand which met only limited hedge selling moved the list higher despite a mixed opening with prices unchanged to 2 up and 2 down.

Following the issuance of the Government's unexpectedly low crop estimate on Thursday, prices for future contracts not only moved across the 24¢ level for the first time in eighteen years but advanced to gains of from 35 to 47 points during the week.

The ginnings have been very light and the farmers are not forced by circumstances to sell their cotton. Banks are said to lend money on liberal terms. Therefore, a holding movement is in evidence. Mills likewise have been holding off their purchases, awaiting further clarification on prices, reconversion problems and labor disputes.

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SUGAR ALLOTMENT RISE IN '46 SEEN.- There has been much speculation on the part of the sugar industry as to what is in store for the industrial user in 1946. There are two schools of thought on the matter, the conservative group who feel that allotments for the first quarter next year will be 50 percent with gradual 10 percent increases for subsequent periods and the more optimistic who feel that it will not be the Government's policy to build up stock and who hope for at least 60 percent for the first quarter of 1946 and 70 to 80 percent for the balance of the year.

The current supply position in the United States remains spotty. In the South and West supplies are more than ample to meet the small demand allowed under rationing. In the East, however, manufacturers and housewives have the ration evidence, but there is still difficulty in exchanging it for sugar in view of the limited supplies. Strikes in this area helped to curtail deliveries. The situation is expected to improve during the next few weeks.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 13 (Cont.)

....New serums, penicillin and the sulfa drugs may well rescue the Continent from another deadly influenza epidemic such as slaughtered the survivors of the last great holocaust; science can deal with the isolated islets of bubonic plague that have sprung up in festering corners of the Continent.

But the resistance of Europe is low. Tuberculosis is rife. The very young and the very old especially are beginning to die in droves as the autumn leaves fall.

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800,000 POLES LIVING IN DUGOUTS; POLAND WORSE OFF THAN GERMANY - Warsaw - Poland faces as grim a winter as any country in Europe, perhaps worse than any other country and certainly much harder than her defeated neighbor, Germany.

In all things that it takes to keep body and soul together, food, clothing, fuel, housing, Poland is severely lacking.

According to the Ministry of Social Welfare 800,000 are now living in holes in the ground and dugouts and with continuing repatriations the number is likely to reach at least 1,000,000, nearly one-twentieth of Poland's population.

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COAL IS MAJOR WINTER PROBLEM FOR SWISS, WHOSE FOOD SITUATION IS BEST IN YEARS - Berne - The paramount problem confronting the Swiss this winter is to expand and safeguard the nation's coal supply.

Strangely, the food problem has suddenly become less complicated for Switzerland which has excellent prospects of weathering the winter.

The pressing need for coal for industrial and domestic purposes and to keep the railway system moving has become a problem that is worrying every branch of officialdom. At stake is not only the fate of industry and railways, but also the heating of homes, schools and offices.

Germany which was a source of coal for Switzerland, can no longer send coal here and since the end of hostilities there has been no adequate source of replenishment.

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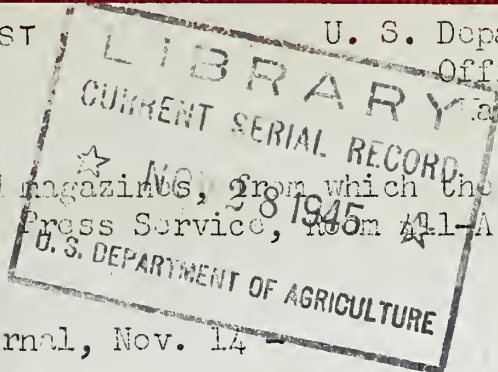
25,000,000 HOMELESS IN RUSSIA - Moscow - There is no doubt that hardship confronts the Russians this winter. More than 1,700 towns and 70,000 villages were destroyed or severely damaged, more than 6,000,000 buildings were destroyed and 25,000,000 persons were made homeless; this is a fraction of the damage inflicted by the Germans on Soviet soil.

The 25,000,000 homeless will be suffering the most. The problem facing the Soviet Government is one of housing, clothing and feeding the vast population. Seventeen million head of cattle and 20,000,000 swine--not to count horses, poultry etc.--were killed or driven to Germany. It will take years for Russia to recover.

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BRITISH ISLES ARE RESIGNED - London - A spirit of resignation rather than jubilation prevails throughout the British Isles as the nation faces its first post-war winter. The fruits of victory, which its hard-pressed people had envisaged in terms of more food, fuel, clothing and the other comforts of life associated with peacetime living, have not materialized....In contrast to ravaged nations on the Continent, Great Britain, of course, is a land of plenty--just as the United States appears to Englishmen as a land in which surpluses exist in all the things in which Britain happens to be particularly short.

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212)

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114 From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 14 -

COTTON FUTURES, after reaching new highs for the season, broke almost \$3 a bale from the day's best levels. Selling was precipitated by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's announcement that no restrictions would be placed on the size of the 1946 cotton crop. Elimination of cotton acreage quotas was motivated by this year's small production and farm labor shortages which place a ceiling on cotton planting. U. S. grain markets also turned heavy following a sharp dip in rye prices at Winnipeg. The Dow-Jones commodity futures index ended the session at 105.98, off 0.43.

EDITORIAL (ON ENDING THE "CONTROL")- If O.P.A. is permitted to hold to its present course, total production of civilian goods will shrink instead of expanding and more thousands of families will be condemned to precarious living on their savings and unemployment compensation. And this will be done in the name of holding consumer prices down, when its sure result will be that scarcity pushes prices up despite all that O.P.A. can do.

The most and the least that the almost impotent labor-management conference now sitting uncomfortably can be expected to do is to "resolute" in favor of a return to free collective bargaining. But employers cannot bargain freely with their employees while they remain the captives of O.P.A. If there is one wartime control which should be at once abolished, it is the O.P.A.

RYE MARGINS IMPOSED - Chicago (AP) - Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade announced changes in board regulations pertaining to margins on rye futures. The changes become effective today.

On initial futures trades in rye, other than hedging or spreading transactions, the initial margin will be 35 cents a bushel while maintained margins on rye, with the same exceptions applying to hedging or spreading transactions, will be 25 cents a bushel.

Spreading transactions in the same grain on the Chicago board of trade require no initial margins except that on spreads between rye futures maturing prior to July 1, 1946, and rye futures maturing after that date, the initial margin will be the clearing house requirement as a minimum.

On spreading transactions involving different grains or on inter-market spreading transactions where rye futures are involved, the initial margin on rye will be 25 cents a bushel. In hedging transactions, the initial margin shall be the requirement set up by the clearing house.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 14 -

\$1,350,000,000 ASKED FOR UNRRR - Washington - President Truman asked Congress today to authorize a new appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 to help carry on the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and reported that the aid program would be extended to Austria and in a limited degree to the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine. The amount...would duplicate this country's original commitment to the organization. The last of the original \$1,350,000,000 has been appropriated.
(Cont. on page 5)

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 14 -

FERTILIZER SHORTAGE TO HIT WORLD CROPS, Washington--A world shortage of fertilizer for 1945-46, amounting to 1,000,000 short tons, excluding the needs of the Far East, "will seriously affect the size of the crops harvested throughout the world in 1946 " a hitherto unpublished report of the Combined Food Board predicts.

Although the shortage is particularly acute in European countries, shortages of fertilizer materials in varying degrees are indicated in both the Western and Eastern Hemispheres the report states, with the most serious shortage concentrated in nitrogen.

Normally the largest producers of nitrogen among the Allied Nations, excluding Russia, are the United Kingdom, Norway, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Currently the chief exporters are Chile, Canada, United Kingdom and Norway. Belgium and the Netherlands, normally net exporters, are for the first time being importers.

"The United States, despite materially increased production, is still a deficit country, and depends on imports from Chile and Canada to meet increasing demands," the report states.

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING, Editorial--Gratifying progress has been achieved since the end of the war in eliminating a number of Government economic controls and restoring the essentials of a private enterprise system. But until producers and distributors are again free to run their business on the basis of market prices and costs, rather than bureaucratic dictates, the transition will not be complete.

Far-reaching Government controls were imposed upon American agriculture years before the war. The majority of farmers favored these controls for a time, since the loss of foreign markets had created burdensome surpluses that drove prices down to uneconomic low levels. But the picture has now changed, for increased demands at home and abroad have outstripped supplies of most farm products. The time is ripe, therefore, to restore free enterprise in the production and marketing of farm products, with whatever safeguards appear necessary against a recurrence of the conditions of the early '30s..

If American agriculture is to be relieved from Government regimentation, commodity futures exchanges will again play a key role in the marketing of staple farm products.

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SHARP INCREASE IN SALES OF FERTILIZER TAGS-- It appears that this will be the fifth consecutive year in which fertilizer consumption in the country as a whole has risen to a new peak the National Fertilizer Association says in reporting that October tax tag sales were at an unusually high level. Present indications, the association states, point to another record in 1946 unless labor or transportation troubles or lack of raw materials prohibits. Total tax tag sales in the seventeen reporting States were 439,000 tons, the largest October sales ever reported. They were 60% larger than sales in October, 1944, and 22 % larger than in October, 1943.

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NEW FOOD PROCESS-- Clarence Birdseye, inventor of the quick-freezing process, has come through with a new one which produces "anhydrous" fruits and vegetables, an advance over ordinary dehydrating. American Home Foods, Inc., will produce and distribute the new products, which were demonstrated here yesterday.

(continued on page 6)

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13 -

COFFEE HARVESTS IN 1946 SEEN HIGH - In a statistical analysis of coffee, Nertz & Co. anticipate a good sized harvest in producing areas next year. Expectations are for a crop of 19,500,000 bags in Brazil, 5,500,000 in Colombia and 3,500,000 in the balance of the Latin American producing countries--a total of 29,500,000 bags.

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STARE SEES BROADER CANNED FOODS MARKET - Milwaukee - A greater consumption of canned foods is expected in postwar years by Fred A. Stare, Columbus, Wis., president of the National Canners Association, who appeared as a chief speaker here today before the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Canners Association, of which he was himself president some years ago.

Mr. Stare said he believes that public-food-consciousness has been strongly developed by the nation's wartime experience. "Servicemen, millions of whom are now returning to civilian life, have become acquainted with canned food products served to them as an important part of their field rations," he stated. "They are carrying this acceptance into civilian markets as they resume their places in our domestic economy."

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RATHBUN PESSIMISTIC ON NEW YORK MILK SUPPLY - Syracuse, N. Y., (AP) - Prospects for a continued adequate supply of milk for the New York State metropolitan market are termed "uncertain" by Henry H. Rathbun, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

In a statement, Rathbun said today that possibilities of a shrinking milk supply existed because "thousands of farms that formerly produced milk for New York have discontinued operations and others are shipping elsewhere."

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From The New York Times, Nov. 13 -

CENTRAL EUROPE SUFFERS - Vienna - Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are in for a bad time this winter. There is a striking parallel between their situation after this war and that after World War I.

Once more they have had to reorganize for an independent existence after having been integral parts of larger entities; this time Adolf Hitler's Reich, the last time Franz Joseph's empire. Once more it will be Austria that suffers most and Czechoslovakia least.

- - -

FARMS INCREASED 10% IN SIZE IN WAR - Washington - The United States during the years of high war food production gained nearly 82,000,000 acres of farmland, and the average American farm increased its size nearly 10 percent, the Bureau of Census reported today.

But the number of farms, despite the prevalence of Victory gardens that in many instances qualified as "farms" in the enumerators' reports, have decreased by 86,000 since 1940, according to the bureau. The census takers included as farms "agricultural enterprises of more than three acres or smaller tracts with annual production of \$250 or more."

The pattern of larger but fewer farms, set largely in the West, was not followed in New England and in New York State.

(Cont. on page 4)

From The New York Times, Nov. 13 (Cont.) -

SCANDINAVIAN OUTLOOK - Stockholm, Sweden - Taking stock of the natural resources and prospects as winter approaches, the Swedes and the Norwegians find that they are going to eat well this winter, or at least fairly well--but they are probably going to freeze.

For the Finns, the situation is pretty much the same. If there is any difference it is that in addition to freezing they are more than likely to starve as well. In all three countries there is danger of unemployment due to the scarcity of coal and industrial fuel generally.

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ITALY FINDS HOPEFULNESS - Rome - Italy faces a winter in which many Italians will be cold and hungry. Others will lose their jobs and grow restless and angry. Some will continue to live in dwellings still agape from the effects of Allied shells and bombs.

Virtually every Italian--there are nearly 45,000,000 of them--is girding for the winter with a feeling of uneasiness that is augmented by the prospect of physical discomfort.

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CROPS ARE SHORT IN SPAIN - Madrid - Spain is facing one of the most difficult winters it has experienced in this century, excluding the Civil War years, during which no accurate national statistics were kept.

Most of the difficulties can be attributed to the worst drought in the past seventy-five years, which destroyed crops and reduced waterpower. One of the worst late spring frosts recorded here did enormous damage to the young grain and fruit crops. This with the drought did most damage to the highly essential wheat crop.

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FRANCE FRETS ABOUT COAL - Paris - So far as France is concerned, prospects for the coming winter are that it will not be so difficult to bear as was the last, but that nevertheless hardships will merely be mitigated. Coal supplies dominate the situation.

Fuel is required for domestic hearths if there is to be a modicum of comfort in every home. But fuel is required also--and imperatively--if the wheels of industry are to start turning. The Government has decided that industry should have priority and the country generally agrees that this decision is wise, even if it means cheerless conditions for individuals.

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BELGIANS' PLIGHT LESS GRAVE - Brussels - Belgium's reputation among her neighbors for being a land of plenty has enough truth behind it to justify the confidence of the Belgians themselves, and in contrast with the Netherlands, the outlook for this winter is good. Luxembourg, closely integrated with Belgium, will be still better off. It is only in the Netherlands that real hardship must be endured, and even there the public makes light of it, with memories of the bitter suffering of last winter in mind.

Life in Belgium during the coming months will be expensive and irritating, for it is a transition period marked by shortages of consumer goods and strict rationing. The morale of the country is high, however.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 14 (Cont.) -

POULTRY CEILINGS REVISED - Washington (A.P.) - The OPA today revised price ceilings for certain kinds of cleaned and drawn frozen poultry.

Effective Saturday, the following increases apply at retail and at all other sales levels: Cleaned and drawn frozen broilers, 1-1/2 cents a pound; heavy fowl, 1 cent a pound. The ceiling for poultry fat also is being increased 1 cent a pound.

The OPA said the higher prices would enable the industry to resume production of these items.

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ANHYDRATION ANNOUNCED BY BIRDSEY - Clarence Birdseye, whose name is a household synonym for quick-frozen products, announced yesterday that he had developed a new way of processing food, called the anhydrous method that would enable women to store fruits and vegetables without refrigeration in a fraction of the space they now occupy, and to set them on the table, hot and appetizing, within ten minutes after they have been unpacked.

Mr. Birdseye disclosed his most recent achievement in processing, which is a further step along the lines of dehydration, at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel...The meal included four of the "anhydrates"--broccoli, potatoes, carrots and apples. "These are essentially waterless foods," Mr. Birdseye told the guests.....

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OPA COURT MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY - Sitting in a packed courtroom, with 569 price violation cases on the day's docket, Chief Magistrate Edgar Bromberger marked the first anniversary yesterday of the War Emergency Court (N.Y.C.) by reviewing the fight against black marketing and promising stiffer sentences under the new Sharkey law for those who continued to gouge shoppers and tenants.

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GRAIN PRICES DROP ON CANADIAN MOVE - Chicago - Grain markets soared again at the opening today on the Board of Trade with December and May rye advancing 5 cents a bushel and oats 1-1/4 to 1-3/4 cents to new seasonal peaks before heavy profit-taking developed to bring about a reaction.

A drop of 10 cents in Winnipeg December rye from the early top, breaking the limit permitted for one day's trading after being up the limit early, was largely responsible for causing American markets to reverse their early action.

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COTTON PRICES GO 9 to 37 POINTS OFF - With continued heavy trading cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange closed yesterday with net losses of 9 to 37 points, with deferred deliveries the weakest. The decline was attributed partly to rumors that the Senate Agricultural Committee had adjourned hearings indefinitely on the parity bill due to opposition.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 14 -

TWO NEW INSECT REPELLENTS TO BE PUT ON CIVILIAN LIST - Cincinnati (A.P.) - Three new insect repellents developed by the Navy and described as almost ten times more effective than anything previously available will be released to the public this winter. Two Navy researchers, who developed the compounds, made the announcement today. They said "only a few drops" of any of the repellents on the body was sufficient to give effective results "in contrast to previous repellents which required that you have to smear and goo yourself." The repellents, nicknamed NMRI-201, NMRI-407 and NMRI-448 are effective between 10 and 11 hours against mosquitoes, house flies, gnats and most types of chiggers.* * *

Farm Digest 2098-45-5

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 14 (Cont.) -

JACKSON TO REVIEW SITUATION IN FOOD - The world food situation will be the topic of Samuel D. Jackson, former United States Senator from Indiana, principal speaker at the twentieth anniversary dinner of the N. Y. Cocoa Exchange at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening. Ex-Senator Jackson has just returned from the Food and Agriculture Conference of the United Nations Organization recently concluded at Quebec, where he represented President Truman as Presidential adviser.

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RETAIL SUGAR RISE FORESEEN IN 1946 - Higher sugar prices at the retail level are foreseen in 1946 if the burden of sugar subsidies, in part, are shifted to the consumer, as is widely anticipated. Subsidies on sugar paid by the Government to hold the price down during 1945 alone will amount to upward of \$100,000,000, it is estimated.

Subsidy payments during the war period have enabled OPA to rigidly maintain its hold-the-line policy as far as sugar is concerned. On Aug. 14, 1941, before ceiling prices were inaugurated, a bag of sugar at the refinery in New York city cost \$5.35 per 100 pounds less the customary cash discount. On Oct. 15, 1945, the price was \$5.50. By way of comparison, in the similar period a bushel of wheat on the farm advanced from 88-1/2¢ to \$1.5., a bushel of corn from 70¢ to \$1.13, a pound of cotton from 15.3¢ to 22.3, and a bushel of potatoes from 68.6¢ to \$1.26.

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EXPORTS OF WHEAT SLOWED BY CEILING - Washington - Despite the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation is gradually encouraging a larger participation in wheat exports by private exporters, any substantial increase in such trade is now dependent upon clarification of price regulations by the Office of Price Administration.

With CCC moving away from its former position of being virtually the sole wheat exporter in the United States, the British last week were authorized to buy from private exporters 225,000 tons of wheat for shipment in November and December. Belgium and Holland are seeking to buy from the private trade and additional European countries will shortly be in the same position.

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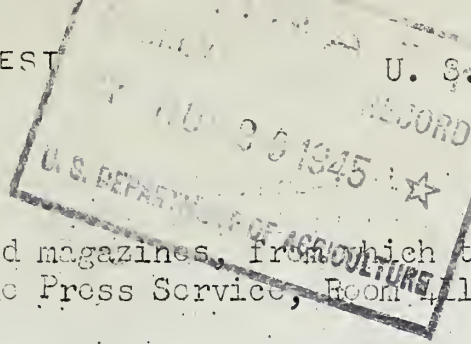
REPORTS RECORD YEAR FOR NORTHWEST FARMS - Rise of the live stock, poultry and dairy industries in five Northwestern States--Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Montana--brought farm income for those States in 1944 to the highest level they have ever known, according to Charles F. Collisson, former Minneapolis farm editor.

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RICE MARKET - Rice market traders reported no improvement in the supply position yesterday. Mill agents and distributors report an extremely heavy demand, and the former are receiving quantities far less than required for current trade demands.

Some leading interests expressed the opinion yesterday that the crop was undoubtedly a short one and based their estimates on the fact that mills now are offering only relatively small quantities and are unwilling to book anything worthwhile for future shipment.

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212)

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 15 -

PACE REPORT FAILS TO PROVE NEED FOR HIGHER PARITY PRICE - Representative Pace has recently filed with the Committee of the Whole House a report to accompany his bill (H.R. 754) which provides for the inclusion of farm wages in determining the parity prices of agricultural commodities.

In addition to the fact that this document is written like a tract instead of a report and ranges from quotations from Edwin Markham's Man With the Hoe to paraphrasing Winston Churchill, it is interesting because it goes a long way to disprove the case that it sets out to establish.

Mr. Pace shows that total cash receipts of farmers from marketings last year were \$20,594,000,000 and that after all expenses, including taxes, interest, rent, purchase of new equipment and buildings, they had a balance of \$10,056,000,000.

From this he deducts an annual salary (as proposed in his bill) of \$935 for 5,140,000 full-time farm operators and 1,250,000 family farm workers totaling \$7,243,850,000 which brings the farmer's net remaining balance to \$2,812,150,000 which, he indicates, is grossly inadequate.

The approximately 6,400,000 farm people that Mr. Pace would put on a salary basis already have \$10,056,000,000 net income after all expenses. This is \$1,570 per capita, and, since it is an average, it means that many earned substantially more than this. How many factory workers can show that amount of earnings for a year's work after paying their rent, food and other bills?

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FULL EMPLOYMENT IN '48 SEEN BASED ON \$180 BILLION OUTPUT - Washington - Based on the assumption that total output of the United States in 1948 must be \$180,000,000,000 if full employment is to be achieved, total potential demand for such output will range from a low estimate of \$173,000,000,000 to a high of \$187,000,000,000, Federal Reserve Board experts anticipated.

Taking 1948 as the first full calendar year following the transition from war to peace, a study by Everett E. Hagen, formerly of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board, estimates that the nation's output at full employment in 1948 will be more than 40 percent above the 1940 output of \$97,000,000,000. In 1944 prices this would mean an output worth about \$180,000,000,000, he states.

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SUGAR GROWERS' STOCKS DEPLETED - Sugar stocks in offshore sugar producing areas have been very seriously depleted in order to meet fourth quarter allocations, Albert S. Nemir, chief of the program analysis and statistical division, sugar branch, PMA, United States Department of Agriculture, told the Virginia State American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.

In their annual meeting held this week, Nemir said that the extent of this depletion becomes obvious when year-end stocks in Cuba and Puerto Rico over the past few years are compared. In 1942, year-end stocks were close to 2,000,000 tons; in 1943 and 1944 they approximated 200,000 tons each year, but it is anticipated that these stocks at the end of 1945 will not exceed 300,000 tons.

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UNRRA MUST BE SUSTAINED, Editorial—President Truman's request for an additional \$1,350,000,000 for American participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was sent to Congress Tuesday while the bill to appropriate \$550,000,000 to meet our existing UNRRA obligations was still pending in the Senate...The best that UNRRA can do if this additional money is appropriated and supplemented by funds from other uninvaded United Nations countries will be little enough to turn back a vast tide of human woe.

But there is need for haste. Any unnecessary delay and any introduction of partisan politics would be wicked and cruel. There is, above all, no justification for attaching riders such as the so-called "free press" amendment which the House put on the pending \$550,000,000 appropriation. Free access to European news is eminently desirable. We ought to fight for it—but not at the cost of human lives.

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FARM PRICE PARITY, Editorial—The farm bloc has renewed its efforts to raise farm prices. Once more this effort is addressed to a redefinition of "parity" price to include the cost of farm labor in the index of things that the farmer buys. It will be recalled that farm price "parity" refers to the relationship between the things the farmer buys and the price of the product he is selling. By including labor costs in the comparative index, the parity price for the farm products will be raised accordingly.

The drive for higher farm prices, taken together with the 30 percent increase in wage rates demanded by labor, would make certain a sharp inflationary spiral. Higher costs for foods and other products would lead to demands for still further increases in wage rates.

During the war years farm income has risen to the highest levels on record—exceeding the inflated 1919 peak by 50 percent. As a reflection of this improvement in earnings, farmers have been reducing their mortgage debt in contrast with the sharp increase that took place during and immediately after the first World War. These data provide no evidence that the farmer is suffering any hardship.

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SOCIALIZED FARM MOVE, Wellington, N.Z.—The National Labor Party Conference moved farther today along the socialization road when it recommended that the Government create collective and cooperative farms. A "recommendation" by this policy-making body usually has the force of a command. The conference also demanded that all farm lands not in full production be taken for war veterans.

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EISENHOWER ASKED FOR UNRRA ADVICE, Washington, (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided today to seek first-hand information on European conditions from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower before acting on further funds for UNRRA.

The Committee began hearings on the proposed provision of additional funds with the American member, William L. Clayton, answering criticism of the organization from Republican committee members.

Mr. Clayton, who is also Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, agreed that the agency had got off to a slow and perhaps bungling start, but held that the ending of the war in both hemispheres had put unexpectedly early burdens upon it. To Republican proposals that this country should withdraw from the organization and give any future foreign relief through the American Red Cross, or some other national relief agency, he pleaded for continuation of our participation.

From The Kansas City Times, Nov. 12 -

FOOD PRICE UNCERTAINTY - Editorial - The removal of the wartime food subsidies involves so many unknown quantities that it is impossible to state definitely the effect that this action will have on prices. Secretary Anderson says he hopes that ending the subsidies will not result in over-all increases in family food costs, that while some prices may go up others will have gone down sufficiently to strike a balance. Much would depend upon the supplies of food when the subsidies were ended next June.

If the demand for a product is sufficiently strong, the price will go up when the ceiling is removed or raised. The consumer thus would have to pay more at the store for this product. There is, however, no absolute assurance that demand will increase the price and this is what has producers worried. The price may stay the same, in which case the farmer would lose only the subsidy; but if the price should go down, he would lose both the subsidy and at the market.

The indications are that the removal of the subsidies, which could not go on forever will create a period of price uncertainty. Even they may feel they have accomplished their purpose with the subsidies, the administrators of the food program will be glad to let go of this "hot potato."

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 14 -

SUGAR FOR CITRUS PROCESSORS - Washington (AP) - The Office of Price Administration announced today that packers of frozen citrus segments will be allowed one pound of sugar for each eight pounds of fruit they process.

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THE AGRARIAN MACARTHUR - Editorial - In his latest statement the general announces that "Japanese farmers and their families are to be liberated from a condition approximating slavery." Our correspondent Frank Kelley predicts that the general will destroy Japan's feudalistic share-cropping system and replace it with a plan for legally controlled money rents. This one move will do much to bring to an end the vicious landlord-peasant economy of rural Japan, which has kept to a minimum the purchasing power of the Japanese people and thus has induced Japanese industrialists to seek other markets through military aggression.

The point might be made that America has its own share croppers--as it does--but little exists in the country comparable to the oppression of the average Japanese peasant by the average Japanese landlord.

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From The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13 -

FACILITIES LAG SLOWS FROZEN FOODS SURGE - The barrier that prevents frozen foods from encroaching even further upon the markets traditionally held by fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, bakery goods and other cooked and noncooked foods is inadequate mechanical facilities for processing and for zero temperature storage at retailers' shops and in homes.

Manufacturers of refrigeration equipment used by food packers are booked past the middle of 1946 with orders. Some are more than 50 percent behind on deliveries. Depending on the manufacturer and the size of the desired equipment or freezer plant, deliveries take from three and a half to ten months after receipt of order.

American homes at present are equipped with approximately 165,000 zero storage units. Estimates of demand for home freezers and dual temperature refrigerators range between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 for the next five years.

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Farm Digest 2105-45-3

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 14 -

FERTILIZER SHORTAGE TO HIT WORLD CROPS - Washington - A world shortage of fertilizer for 1945-46, amounting to 1,000,000 short tons, excluding the needs of the Far East, "will seriously affect the size of the crops harvested throughout the world in 1946," a hitherto unpublished report of the Combined Food Board predicts.

Although the shortage is particularly acute in European countries, shortages of fertilizer materials in varying degrees are indicated in both the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, the report states, with the most serious shortage concentrated in nitrogen.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 13 -

TWO YEARS OF UNRRA OPERATIONS - Editorial - Two years ago last Friday, President Roosevelt signed the charter of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the United States. Since the United States is footing about 72 percent of the cost of the UNRRA program, Mr. Roosevelt's signature was a major boost toward getting the enterprise under way. UNRRA has not lived up to all its preliminary billing. But the story of its achievements to date is a tale of much suffering relieved, many persons given new hope in the awful ruin left by war....

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STATE HOLLY CROP KILLED BY FROST - Marylanders who earn holiday money making holly wreaths will have to find other means this season because there won't be any certified holly available through the Department of Forests and Parks.

Joseph F. Kaylor, State Forester, said severe spring frosts killed holly crops on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland, and heavy rains subsequently drowned out any additional growth.

Thus the weather, in two offensives, has wiped out a seasonal business whose yearly average runs to \$500,000 in the State, Mr. Kaylor pointed out.

Imported holly, he added, would be from two to three times as expensive as domestic crops. The State Forester suggested that bittersweet, plentiful in Maryland, would be a good substitute.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 9 -

U. S. TO USE SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS AS BARGAINING WEAPON - Washington - The United States Government proposes to use its war-built synthetic rubber industry as a bargaining weapon to ensure a reasonably low price for natural rubber in the future. This policy has been decided upon by officials in advance of the meeting of the so-called rubber study group that is to get under way in London on Nov. 20.The immediate concern of the United States in British and Dutch rehabilitation stems from the belief here that if foreign producers rehabilitate their entire pre-war facilities, the resultant supplies added to United States synthetic rubber production will result in a great excess of supply over demand.

Determined that the United States will never again be placed in the situation in which it found itself at the beginning of World War II, when lack of rubber threatened defense preparedness, United States representatives will enter the study group sessions with suggestions that world rubber production and rubber pricing be maintained on a competitive basis.

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Farm Digest 2105-45-4

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 15 (Cont.) -

TOBACCO INDUSTRY SENDS QUESTIONNAIRE TO BOWLES - Edward F. England, secretary, Associated Tobacco Manufacturers yesterday sent Administrator Chester Bowles a questionnaire on the latter's recent testimony supporting the proposed increase in the minimum wage law to 65¢ per hour.

Mr. England said his association was prevented by the law from collecting industry statistics to counter Mr. Bowles' conclusion and for that reason he was sending the OPA Administrator a letter.

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DOMESTIC RAW WOOL TRADING HITS LOWEST POINT OF YEAR - Boston - Trading in domestic wool in the past week was at the low of the year, despite the piling up of larger supplies. Prices were nominal as the result of the Commodity plan. Handlers of wool followed Commodity instructions and secured mill bids on about 10 percent of their total CCC holdings. The deadline for acceptance of bids was set for noon, Nov. 13. About 100 bids were secured and passed over to Commodity. Wool bids that may meet with approval will probably indicate the new price selling level for native wool.

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BUYERS SEEKING STANDARD PEAS - Traders in the canned foods yesterday reported a broad demand for the better qualities of canned vegetables. However, it was interesting to note that buyers, seeking extra standard and fancy peas and unable to obtain anywhere near requirements, were increasingly turning to standards, where some sellers stated there had been a noticeable pickup in the volume of trade. Packers in some instances were reported to have curtailed shipments of these grades, in view of the accumulated supply here. Meanwhile, there are reports of improved buying of these lower grades in retail quarters.

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SEE MORE U.S. RICE REQUIRED BY CUBA - Increased consumption and curtailment of stocks in 1945 have resulted in a strong demand for rice in Cuba, according to reports from Havana to the Department of Agriculture. While the annual demand in Cuba has risen from a prewar 450,000,000 pounds to about 500,000,000, another 100,000,000 pounds are indicated as needed in 1945-46 to build up stocks to their normal supply level. Importation of Asiatic rice is not in prospect before late 1946 or early 1947, the reports indicate.

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CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATE LOWERED - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics last night estimated 1945 wheat production in Canada at 308,610,000 bushels, a reduction of 12,799,000 from the previous calculation, and sharply below last year's crop of 435,535,000 bushels. Estimates of all crops were below previous indications, with the exception of flaxseed, and much smaller than a year ago.

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URGES WIDER USE OF FERTILIZERS - A call for the American farmer to put his pastures and fields to better use through fertilization of the soil was made here today by R. H. Lush, pasture specialist of the National Fertilizer Association in his address to the members of the association at their 21st fall meeting.

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CALCO PLANS NEW RESEARCH CENTER - S. C. Moody, general manager of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Co., announced yesterday that ground had been broken for the first units of the new research and technical sales service center at Bound Brook, N. J. The center, when completed, will also include the general administration offices of the company.

From the New York Times, Nov. 15 (Cont.) -

GM SALARIED MEN GET 10% PAY RISE--(Detroit)--To every member of the salaried personnel of the General Motors Corporation receiving less than \$500 a month was awarded today an increase of 10 percent in pay.

About 70,000 employees, the company said, would benefit from the pay increase.

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CONSUMERS URGE KEEPING CONTROLS, Washington--Renewal of the Second War Powers Act, schedule to expire Dec. 31, and continuation of existing rent and price controls for as long as necessary to hold down inflation, was urged here today by members of more than fifty organizations, national and State, at a meeting of the Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Consumer.

Continuation of food subsidies to keep pace with rising prices on staples in ordinary demand until prices of other items of food had decreased to such an extent as to absorb these increases, also was urged. It was cited also as a major need "inexpensive yard goods channeled to manufacturers of cheap clothing, pre-ticketed with the price to the consumer."

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SUPPLY OF CHEESE RISING--While the increased demand since the end of cheese rationing has made most types of cheese hard to get, the shortage should begin to clear up about Dec. 1, spokesmen for the industry said yesterday.

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FOOD FOR EUROPE HELD DUTY OF U.S.--The United States has the greatest responsibility of any nation for helping the people of the world who suffered direct effects of the war, while North and South American countries now have the most strength to give such aid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday. Mrs. Roosevelt was a guest speaker at the first of three parties broadcast over Station WOR to launch the metropolitan Victory Collection of Canned Food for overseas relief.

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SHORTAGE OF MILK TO BE 'ACUTE' HERE--The seasonal shortage of milk, with production due to reach its lowest of the year this month, will be "exceedingly acute" before the cows start giving more, Dr. Charles J. Blanford, Federal-State Milk Marketing Administrator for the New York metropolitan area, declared yesterday.

Announcing a uniform price of \$3.49 a hundredweight for milk delivered during October by producers in the six-State milkshed serving this area, Dr. Blanford said last month's milk pool was made up by 48,957 dairy farmers, a new low for October. Last year 50,855 dairies had contributed to the October pool.

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N.Y. STATE MILK DISTRIBUTORS WAINED, Buffalo (AP)--New York State milk distributors were told today that if they were "foolish enough not to retain economies forces upon them as wartime measures, they deserve whatever regimantation they get."

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MARKET IN COTTON SAGS, THEN RALLIES--The cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange closed yesterday 15 points higher to 1 point lower than on Tuesday, with the near months relatively stronger than distant months.

Farm Digest 2105-45-6

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212)

From the Wall Street Journal, November 19 -

NATION WILL HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD THIS WINTER AND ENOUGH TO ASSIST LIBERATED COUNTRIES, ANDERSON SAYS - Washington - Americans will eat well this Winter and still be able to take the edge off starvation in liberated nations, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told the nation yesterday. He listed only sugar and butter as in short supply.

Secretary Anderson stated in a radio address that by sending food abroad the United States will maintain domestic farm markets at the same time that it tides foreign consumers over the Winter.

Two-thirds of this relief food is being paid for, with the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration footing the bill for only one-third, according to Mr. Anderson.

Meat supplies next year will add up to 158 pounds a person in the United States, Mr. Anderson reported. By sending 10 pounds a person overseas, he said, the United States will provide liberated nations with 1,300 million pounds of meat and Americans will still have 21 pounds more apiece than was consumed in pre-war years.

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CANNED PINEAPPLE TO REMAIN SHORT UNTIL 1946-47 SEASON - San Francisco - Pineapple lovers who have been watching grocers' shelves eagerly since set-aside requirements of the Government were cancelled in mid-September, will have to content themselves for quite a while longer with a can or two now and then.

It is improbable that anything like a canned pineapple inventory can be built up before the 1946-47 season. Packers are spreading what they produce pro rata to distributors on the basis of sales of the last few years.

The Government set-aside up to V-J Day was 66% of canned pineapple, 36% of juice. It was dropped to 42% and 20% respectively immediately after Japan collapsed, and then eliminated September 14. But, between the beginning of the packing season June 1 and the end of the set-aside, heavy contracts were made by the Government that still hold and act as deductions against the 1945-46 pack. They probably will absorb 40% of what the packers are able to produce in the 1945-46 season.

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From the New York Herald Tribune, November 19 -

10,000 TURKEYS ARE TIED UP BY PICKETS AT PIER - Ten thousand or more turkeys intended for New York's Thanksgiving Day dinner tables were tied up in refrigerators at a Hudson River pier yesterday with little prospect of reaching housewives' ovens by Thursday unless pickets of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs are withdrawn.

The picketing at Pier 13--produce pier of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Cortlandt St.--developed four days ago as part of a campaign by Local 202 of the American Federation of Labor affiliate to unionize employees of Carl Ahlers, Inc., 168 Duane St., poultry, butter and egg concern. The city will make an effort this morning to free the turkeys and other perishables, Mayor F. H. La Guardia said yesterday on WNYC, terming it "purely an organizational fight."

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From New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 19 -

COFFEE IMPORT SUBSIDY HELD UNSATISFACTORY--United States coffee industry executives and producers alike expressed dissatisfaction at the Government's announcement over the week-end of a subsidy program as a solution of the industry's current supply problems and predicted it would not operate successfully.

The plan provides for a subsidy payment of 3c a pound to be paid by RFC to importers on a maximum of 6,000,000 bags of green coffee to be shipped from foreign ports between Nov. 19, 1945 and March 31, 1946.

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CATTLE LEATHER PRODUCTION DROPS--September output of cattle hide leather decreased 7 per cent from the August production to a total of 1,985,000 hides, according to the compilation of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc. Calf and kip leather production was slightly less than 1 per cent lower than the previous month with 942,000 skins.

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SEE NO SURPLUS CANNER HOLDINGS--Canned food interests returning from the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cannery Association at Milwaukee, Wis., do not confirm the recent trade reports that unquestionably many canners and shippers were withholding a fair share of remaining packs until after the turn of the year, for tax purposes.

They were quite certain that the large packers of the Midwest were carrying nothing that would indicate surplus stocks. Buyers from the Southwest, and many interests from the Pacific Coast also expressed the same opinion relative to canners in their territory. They did report that many packers were maintaining a small reserve, but that this was no more than usual.

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RYE AGAIN LEADS UPTURN IN GRAINS--Limited advances of 5c a bushel in nearby rye deliveries and a sharp upturn in oats helped to impart strength to other grains at Chicago on Saturday and closings generally were at or close to the best levels of the day.

Many traders had looked for some recession in rye values following an order which limited new long or short open interests in either the December or May contracts to 250,000 bushels, and prohibited increases in open interests exceeding that limit.

However, experience of recent months has shown that each new restriction had only momentary influence, at the most, and sentiment appeared to be dominated by the small movement of rye to terminal markets and the strength in the cash market.

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FOOD WHOLESALER STUDY STREAMLINE PLANT OPERATIONS--Increased emphasis upon streamlined operation will feature the postwar plant modernization program of the wholesale grocery industry now getting under way, reports from many sections of the country indicate.

The results of a lengthy and thorough survey of this type of operation by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, recently published by the Commerce Department, will form the basic blueprint for modernization programs by many distributors, it is reported.

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From the Kansas City Star, Nov. 14 -

CROP PRICE PLAN - Establishment of a government "Surplus Commodity commission" to handle the problem of possible post-war agricultural surpluses was advocated before the seventy-ninth convention of the National Grange today by Albert S. Goss, national master.

In a new approach to a solution of "the farm problem"--dormant during wartime but which may reappear with reconversion as a result of increased production the last four years--the head of the nation's oldest farm organization offered this 5-point legislative program in his annual address:

A new equitable parity formula.

Broadening of the market agreements act so as to cover most commodities.

Creation of the surplus commission, which would be bi-partisan, to aid in handling surplus crops in both domestic and foreign trade.

Expanded vocational education and extension service, "especially in problem areas."

Incentive payments for emergency treatments of needed large scale shifts in cotton production.

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 15 -

FARM TRACTOR USE BIG FACTOR IN TIRE OUTPUT - The increasing trend toward mechanization of American farms will mean an annual demand for 250,000 new tractors for the next five years, James J. Newman, vice president of the B.F. Goodrich Co. predicted yesterday. This is an increase of about 10 percent from the average for the five prewar years. Mr. Newman based his estimates on a survey of farm vehicle tire sales prospects made by the company's business research department.

Citing the pronounced prewar demand for rubber tires for all farm vehicles coupled with the trend toward "more horsepower and fewer horses," he predicted all wheeled tractors will eventually roll on rubber. Between 1921 and 1944, he pointed out, draft animals on farms declined from 24,000,000 to 12,000,000. At the same time farm tractors increased from 400,000 to approximately 2,100,000. By 1941 96% of all wheeled tractors being made in this country were rubber-tired, he said.

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From The Creamery Journal, November, 1945 issue -

MUST PROVIDE SUBSTITUTE - The government's food subsidy program constitutes much the same situation as that which confronted the fellow who had a bear by the tail and was afraid to let go. Subsidies are in force and while a great many people never believed in the principle followed by this government during the war the question now is how to dispose of them.

Since the country is obviously going to be dished out another dose of inflation in the form of higher wage scales and higher consumer prices it is a fallacy to assume that food subsidies can be removed and the price of agricultural commodities affected be allowed to fall to that extent. The theory of higher wages and cheaper food simply won't work out

It appears like a compromise will be necessary in the end to get rid of subsidies but even so the price of agricultural commodities must be maintained and that may be bad for the federal treasury in years to come.

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From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Nov. 14 -

FARM SUBSIDIES HELD AS THREAT TO TRADE - Any plans directed to dropping American farm prices to world price levels, with compensating Government income subsidies to agriculture, were branded as unsound and antisocial by Charles B. Ray, industrial engineer associated with Sears-Roebuck & Co., in an address yesterday. He addressed the annual meeting of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture.

"First, in view of the long previous Republican and Democratic Party favoring of either industry or industrial labor," said Mr. Ray, "it may well be that such a plan is partly designed to reduce the legitimate cost of living of the American city worker, with the Government paying part of their rightful board bill out of the public treasury.

"Second, it makes beggars and supplicants out of the self-respecting American farmers, who are utterly opposed to subsidies and benefits of any kind to themselves or others. The American farmer wants price parity, not public charity.

"Third, in a year or two under such a plan it is possible to wreck world farm prices, because unrestricted speculative American farm commodity markets are the most violent in the world. Levels of trade can be disastrously lowered thereby.

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FARM LEADERS FAVOR PRICE PARITY, PAY HIKE - Nashville - Extension of the agricultural parity principle to world economics is a means of preventing future wars, Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, declared Tuesday.

Arguing for stabilized prices, Mr. Aldrich told the 22nd convention of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation that the economic welfare of both farmers and the Nation depended upon parity between income and cost of living.

"The basis of all wars is the fundamental principle of economics," he said, "and there can be no peace unless we preserve an economic balance between groups."

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From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 14 -

ANDERSON STIRS PRICE PLAN DISPUTE - A fight over rewriting the farm parity price formula that may dwarf all other agricultural controversies of recent years appeared in prospect Tuesday night.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's proposal in his Memphis speech Monday that the present parity formula is out of date and should be modernized acted like a bombshell in setting off the dispute.

Support appeared in farm circles for his contention that the present parity formula, seeking to give farm commodities the same purchasing power in terms of things that farmers buy that they had in the 1910-14 period, does not reflect modern needs. But the big question of how to modernize the formula remained. That question seemed to be heading straight for controversy.

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From the New York Times, Nov. 16 -

BRITAIN PROPOSES RIGID FARM SCHEME - London - Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, outlined today an agricultural policy that he said will give British farmers stability and security that they never before enjoyed. The policy provides for fixed prices as far as four years in advance, assured markets, the efficient use of lands, the dispossession of farmers who persist in refusing to improve practices, powers for Ministers to take over public ownership of lands if necessary for full productivity, and establishment of a commission to manage and develop such land.

From the New York Times, November 19 -

BOX CAR SHORTAGE HOLDS GRAIN DOWN - Chicago - A shortage of box cars for the movement of grains is one of the main influences in holding cash wheat, corn and barley at ceiling prices on leading American exchanges, according to brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade. Developments recently showed that buying by mills, feed manufacturers and the Government had absorbed a large part of the available wheat at terminal markets, and the scarcity of available grain in the face of a record harvest this year has forced the Commodity Credit Corporation to offer to sell wheat from its holdings at Southwestern markets to mills to enable the latter to fill their sales of flour.

Authorities assert that there is no actual shortage of wheat in the country, and they blame the current shortage on inability of the railroad to furnish sufficient box cars to interior elevators so that grain delivered by farmers can be moved into consumptive channels.

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RISE IN RECEIPT OF HOGS HELPS PACKERS TO CUT DOWN BULK OF ACCUMULATED ORDERS - Chicago - Increased receipts of hogs at Western packing points and large consequent production of lard and rendered hog fat is permitting packers to cut down their backlog of accumulated orders, the bulk of the output going to branch offices for distribution to distant points, but there has been some improvement in the domestic and foreign demand so that any recession in prices from the permissible maximum is regarded as unlikely for several months at least.

A few tank cars of lard are reported to have been sold recently for shipment to Cuba, presumably for the first quarter of 1946 as the quota for the last quarter of this year is understood to have been filled.

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From the Baltimore Sun, November 19 -

UNRRA'S AID FOR GREECE - Food and clothing taken to stricken Greece by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was credited yesterday with preventing widespread disease and death in that country, according to passengers who arrived here aboard an American freighter.

The passengers, who landed here en route to Buffalo, St. Louis and Greenville, Miss., to join their families were Christ Sapounas, 19; Thomas, 23, and Andrew Zarkadas, 21, brothers; and James Fondoulakis, 19.

Among the first Greek-Americans to reach this country since the European war ended, the arrivals had only the clothes they wore, no money and were traveling to their relatives through efforts of the American Government and a Greek repatriation society.

"If the people of Greece are alive today," they said through their interpreter, "it is only because of the efforts of UNRRA which has brought much food and clothing into a country where a few months ago people were dying of disease and starvation by the thousands."

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 19 (Cont.) -

MARKETING BOUNTY FOR HENS STUDIED--Uncle Sam may soon offer a special bounty on upwards of 100,000,000 hens to get them out of the egg-laying business.

The offer is being considered as one possible way of averting a prospective market glut of eggs during the late winter and early spring. It threatens to surpass that of a year ago when farm wives and rural Congressmen berated the Government because of tumbling egg prices.

Eggs are relatively scarce at the moment. In some cities, retailers are limiting customers to a single dozen. But this is the season of the year when few hens lay.

Production will begin to expand shortly after the turn of the year.

Agriculture Department officials are frankly concerned about the prospects.

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PARTIAL RECOVERY IN COTTON FUTURES--Cotton closed very steady at or near the best levels of the short session Saturday on the New York Cotton Exchange with final quotations unchanged to 6 up and 6 down. Commission house liquidation and hedge selling with distant months bearing the brunt.

Selling was influenced by the belief that Administration as well as Congressional opposition is growing to the parity legislation scheduled to come up in the House today. Reports in the trade that cotton production next season may be far in excess of actual requirements and the slow progress being made in the resumption of exports was said to have been a factor.

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FRANCE PLANS TO PURCHASE 40,000 TONS RAW COTTON--The French Government has decided to purchase for filling-in requirements about 40,000 tons of raw cotton in the weeks to come.

It has advised the American Cotton Shippers' Association of the quantities and qualities in which it is interested as well as of the terms at which it intends to make these purchases.

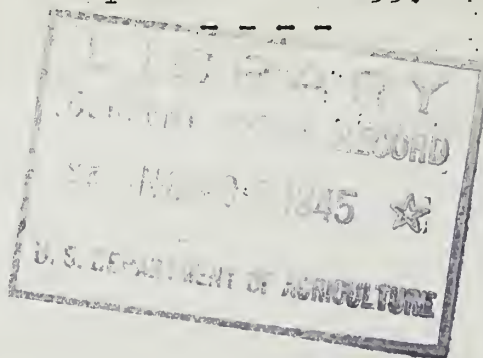
Offers should reach the French Supply Council in Washington every Monday from Nov. 26 onward and be addressed to the Ministry of Industrial Production at 1328 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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LABOR PRODUCTIVITY SHOWS SHARP INCREASE--The averaged employed worker in the United States produced approximately two-thirds more in 1939 than in 1899, according to a new study just published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The study concludes that between 1899 and 1939 the total product of the American economy increased approximately 200 per cent while the number of workers increased only 75 per cent. Thus, in 1939 far fewer workers were required to produce a given volume of output than in 1899, forty years earlier.

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2 D14 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 20 -

A NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY, Editorial--The Truman Administration is turning its back upon rigid parity prices for backward looking agricultural control policies that have prevailed since 1933. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson proposed a fundamentally different program in a significant address last week before State agricultural officials in Memphis.

"Today," Mr. Anderson said, "parity prices for many commodities have little relation to reality." Pointing out that "production factors in agriculture and industry shift so much and so rapidly that no price relationship is permanently stable," he contended that farmers are really interested only in obtaining an adequate share of the national income, rather than any given prices for individual crops. Therefore, he would make the goal of agricultural policy to secure for farmers "a fair share of the national income while encouraging the most efficient use of our agricultural resources."

How parity prices may interfere with this end was explained by Mr. Anderson by reference to cotton.

Flexible commodity prices play a vital role in our economic system. Declining prices warn producers to limit their output, while encouraging consumers to buy more. Rising prices tell producers that they should raise more because the market is expanding, while discouraging buyers to some extent. Permanent changes in supply-demand relationships call for corresponding changes in price levels.

For this reason, no set of prices can be tied indefinitely to the 1910-14 or any other historic level without mischievous effects. It is encouraging that the new Secretary of Agriculture has recognized this fundamental economic truth so explicitly. It remains for farmers and Congress to recognize the validity of his arguments, so that existing agricultural policies and legislation can be adjusted accordingly.

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COFFEE SUBSIDY MAY CHECK FLOW OF OTHER IMPORTS--Further interruptions in the flow of import commodities into this country were predicted in commodity circles yesterday as the result of the import subsidy to coffee grovers granted by the U. S. Government in a move designed to obviate the necessity of an immediate lifting of the domestic ceiling on coffee.

Fears were voiced, especially in the hide and cocoa trades, that offerings of these commodities--already on a very limited scale--will dry up completely because sellers in these fields now will hold out for similar concessions on the part of the United States.

While the Government has been paying subsidies to foreign producers of strategic materials, notably metals, throughout the war as an emergency measure, commodity men yesterday were emphatic in stressing that a dangerous precedent for peacetime foreign trade has been set by the OWMR action on coffee.

Trade circles almost unanimously favor a policy of ceiling removal, instead of new subsidies, where definite steps become necessary to encourage the flow of needed import commodities.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 20, -

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS RUSH TO MEET DEMAND - Plymouth, Wis.,- There's a tremendous boom in the Wisconsin cheese industry.

So quickly has the natural cheese industry reacted to its removal from the red ration point list that the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association is demanding the removal of all Federal regulations. End price ceilings, it says. Abandon subsidies.

Wisconsin producers are confident that the price of cheese would climb high enough, with ceilings removed, to more than make up for the 3-3/4 cents-a-pound subsidy they want the Government to remove. The nation is hungry, these men argue, for a taste of real peace-time quality cheese.

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MILK SHORTAGES, normal at this time of year, should ease in the next six weeks. New York and northern New Jersey have had to forbid turning milk into heavy cream, and stores in some communities have been rationed to spread the supply.

A real milk supply pinch is possible for late 1946. During 1945 the supply of heifers being saved for milk cows fell off 7% from the 1944 figure, and farmers have been culling adult cows.

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CRANBERRY HARVESTING by vacuum may greatly increase the crop in time for next year's Thanksgiving and Christmas. The new device, tested successfully in Washington State bogs, employs a 20-foot hose to pull the berries off the vines and into a hopper. Dust and weeds and leaves are separated from the berries in the same operation. Inventors of the cleaner say that hand-picking methods miss half the berries. They claim yields of 200 to 250 barrels an acre for their gadget.

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POST-WAR RYE HISTORY is repeating the course of prices after the 1918 Armistice. Rye was 7 cents above wheat in Chicago Saturday, and widened the gap with a 5-cent rise yesterday. European countries whose reserves of rye are exhausted are bidding for the cereal, and find the U. S. crop 13 million bushels short. The 1945 crop was 28 million bushels, compared to a 10-year average of 41 million, and stocks were down to 22 million bushels on October 1, from 35 on the like date in 1944.

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WHEAT SHIPMENTS are scheduled above actual export capacity until next July 1.

Government figures are that between 300 million and 325 million bushels of wheat will be sold and sent abroad before the wheat year ends next July 1. Private wheat exporters think demand will be over 325 million, and actual shipments under 290 million.

Columbia River ports will load 11 ships this month with 3,330,000 bushels of Pacific Northwest wheat for France, Spain and China, biggest total since May, 1939.

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From the New York Times, Nov. 18 -

TEN-YEAR SOIL PLAN Editorial - One of the crucial needs of American agriculture is restoration of depleted soil elements.....Therefore the national fertilizer program into which the American Farm Bureau Federation with its 900,000 members is throwing its full support is of primary importance.

The purpose is to accomplish in a ten-year plan what otherwise might not be done for fifty years.....The Farm Bureau in a recent statement of its position says the problem of rebuilding food elements in the soil would be accomplished through these bills by: establishing a national policy that the reserves of phosphate and potash be conserved primarily for agriculture; development of phosphate and potash reserves on land now controlled by the Department of the Interior; development of increased fertilizer production by the Tennessee Valley Authority; a provision for the sale of fertilizer plants to farmer cooperatives after a five-year period; a Congressional appropriation of \$20,000,000 annually for educational and demonstration projects for as many years as needed--the money to be allocated equally to the States; and authorization to the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to cooperatives for the purchase of fertilizer plants and fertilizer reserves....If this program is linked with a plan to restore the humus content of soils by scientific soil conservation practices, it can mark the turning point in a long period of misuse of our basic natural resource.

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WARTIME SUBSIDIES, Editorial - Judge Collet, the Stabilization Administrator, has announced a program designed to end virtually all wartime food subsidies by June 30, 1946. Under this program subsidies will be terminated not later than designated dates announced in advance.....

Major subsidy payments, however, may be continued until June 30, 1946, under existing law..... the

While it is true that announcement makes possible termination of programs prior to the dates noted, the emphasis by OPA upon holding the price line indicates that major reductions will not take place earlier under the present program..... If because of the inflationary pressures of other governmental policies upon our economy the cost of living does not decline, then we will continue to be saddled with subsidy payments into the indefinite future. There is nothing magical about the date June 30, 1946, which would make it possible to remove subsidies at that time without repercussions on prices and farmers' incomes similar to those that might take place if they were removed earlier.

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From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 16 -

U.S. RETREAT ON FOOD PRICE FIXING SEEN - A general retreat of the U.S. government from the buying and selling of food and the fixing of food prices is part of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's plan for a revamped farm and parity program it was revealed Thursday night.

The steps being considered in Washington or already adopted include these:

1. Increasing freedom is to be given farm and food prices to fluctuate in the markets without governmental interference.

2. Administration resistance, probably to the extent of a presidential veto if either measure should be passed, is indicated for the Pace bill, pending in the House or the Thomas bill in the Senate to raise parity prices about 30 per cent by including farm labor costs in the parity formula.

3. Ways to step down government price guarantees are being hunted. (continued on page 4)

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press - (U.S. Retreat on Food Price Fixing Seen, continued):

4. The government is trying to get away from the type of postwar adjustment programs that cause complaints of "regimentation" of farmers.

5. The AAA, once mainstay of the government's farm program is being denied any conspicuous assignment in handling postwar adjustments.

* * *

From the Kansas City Star, Nov. 15 -

'U.S. TIES FARMER' - The farmers have the courage and wisdom to stand up and demand a free and independent agriculture, more than does any other group in the nation, Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, said here today.

"Use plain barnyard English when you go back home and talk to the farmers," Goss told lecturers and leaders at the conference today in the Little Theater at the Municipal Auditorium. "Talk so they can understand you and let them know that we have got to have a free and independent agriculture."

Goss pointed out that farmers have been going to the government for loans, "for this, for that, for everything else." He said that in the last twenty years farmers also have seen the encroachment of government step by step, until today farmers hardly can live without subsidies.

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From the Produce Packer Nov. 17 -

OVER SUPPLY BIG TURKEYS IN NEW YORK, New York - Turkeys in over-supply and overweight are to be seen in places hereabout that last Thanksgiving were as bare of them as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Turkeys of kitchenette and ovenette sizes are strangely absent in a city where the undersized bird finds favor and the average table groans so loudly with an eight or ten-pounder as to annoy the neighbors in the adjoining apartment.

Some of the full-breasted birds on display in the shops have leg development reminiscent of the ballet of the gay nineties. It is evident none of them ever had heard of a reducing diet. That is not so to say that the white meat and the dark are not as succulent as if sliced from a streamlined bird.

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU DOWN ON INFLATION, East Lansing, Mich - The Michigan State Farm Bureau at its 26th annual meeting pledged itself this week to hold the line against inflation, put itself on record against any general advance in either prices or wages at this time, and called upon the Legislature and Congress to sharpen the teeth in wage-price controls.

With labor asking 30 percent increase in hourly wages and industry countering with demands to cover any increases in labor costs, the Farm Bureau said it was deeply "concerned" over the threat of inflation.

"We believe, it declared, "that now is the time when farmers should set an example of constructive action in the interest of the public welfare and that we should use all our influence to prevent the progressive, upward spiral of prices toward inflation."

* * *

FARM GROUP ASKS NEW LABOR POLICY--An appeal for a "workable agreement whereby management and labor will get down to business and produce the things needed by farmers and the public" was reiterated today by a farm organization with 76,000 members.

In an open letter to the Management-Labor Conference in Washington, E. S. Foster, general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, noted that "many farmers in New York State are very much concerned about the situation which exists between management and labor, for a lot of valuable time is being wasted in reconversion from war to peacetime goods."

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LACK OF U. S. WOOL POLICY SEEN--Members of Congress and representatives of the wool industry today charged that the Government lacks an effective policy with regard to wool production, at a time when competitor nations are seeking to unload their surplus stocks of wool in America.

During a lengthy hearing before a Special Senate Committee, witness after witness emphasized that because the United States is the world's best market for wool, exporting countries, which consume far less than they produce, pursue a positive policy intended to capture the American market.

Domestic producers, meanwhile, are unable to enter the market with confidence, it was said, because they fear the stockpile of British-owned wool which, accumulated in this country, amounts now to 286,000,000 pounds. Added to the United Kingdom and Dominion surplus stocks, it makes a total of 3,601,000,000 lbs.

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PICKING PROGRESS REPORTED GOOD--Picking of the cotton crop continued to make good progress in Texas and Oklahoma during the past week with prevalent open feather favoring field operations. An estimated 40 per cent of the crop has been gathered in the South Plains in the Big Springs territory, and in Oklahoma an estimated 50 per cent is in.

Offerings of the most desirable grades of white cotton in this market are of exceptionally small volume, and with the short shipper interest continuing to provide a sizable demand, the basis of these descriptions has registered further advance, with the discounts on the lower qualities widening somewhat.

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MACHINE CUTS COSTS \$30 A BALE, LOWERS GRADE--At the Furneaux Farms located about 15 miles north of here, about 400 acres of cotton was cultivated and picked with machinery by J. E. Ramsey, Jr., who farmed the land. Using a picking machine specially adapted to the short-stalk cotton grown in this area, Ramsey effected a saving in picking costs estimated at more than \$30 a bale. The machine, with an initial cost of \$3,500, picked 90 to 96 per cent of the cotton.

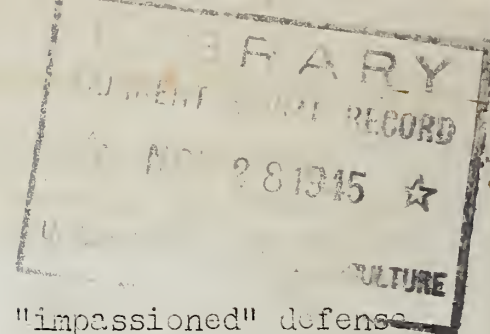
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CHARGE GOV'T IS RUINING FARMS--The Federal Government, by lopping off necessary hayfields, pasturelands, woodlands and tillage for a wildlife refuge, is making "basket cases" out of numerous Massachusetts farms, a Bay State spokesman said today.

Lispenard B. Phister, town counsel for Newberry, Mass., and member of a committee appointed by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin to fight establishment of the Parker River Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass., said that through Government condemnation proceedings many farmers have been left with their houses and barns, but no farms.

Phister is a member of a committee headed by Massachusetts Assistant Attorney-General David J. Goddard, who was appointed by Governor Tobin.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 20 -

LEHMAN REBUKES CRITICS OF UNRRA - Washington - An "impassioned" defense of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration against what he called "bitter, carping criticism" was made today by Herbert H. Lehman, its Director-General. He said this sort of criticism was heard only in the United States and not from the other forty-four member nations.

The UNRRA executive has sat patiently through these hearings, which are on a bill to authorize a second and final \$1,350,000,000 appropriation for relief..

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BLACK MARKETS IN U. S. STILL FLOURISHING - Most of the wartime black markets in this country still are exacting millions of dollars of tribute from the public and several of them are bigger and more vicious than before V-J Day, the Office of Price Administration disclosed yesterday.

With the notable exception of gasoline and cigarettes, nearly all products that were sold at illegal prices during the war, still are responsible for "hidden" increases in the cost of living for every American family, a survey indicated. The survey was made in the New York metropolitan area, and OPA executives said the conditions it revealed generally were true throughout the rest of the nation.

Coal, furniture, houseware, clothing, building materials, used cars and trucks, sugar, many meats and some poultry, eggs, repair and other services, fruits and vegetables and apartments are items for which large numbers of Americans still are paying illegal prices.

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DROP CHARGES AGAINST SWIFT - Chicago - Federal Judge Igoo today granted a Government request to withdraw a criminal information charging Swift & Co., meat packers, with twenty-seven violations of Office of Price Administration regulations.

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RYE FUTURES CLOSE AT TOP - Chicago - December and May rye soared the permissible limit of 5 cents a bushel today on the Board of Trade for the second straight trading day. The close was at the top. Wheat and oats declined early on scattered selling but rallied later with rye.

Because of the high price for rye, users are inclined to go slowly in taking on additional supplies, and it is expected that distillers will try and have the Government amend its regulations to permit the larger use of corn and grain sorghums.

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COTTON IRREGULAR - The cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday moved in a narrow range and closed 6 points lower to 3 points higher than Saturday's final levels. Starting 1 to 4 points lower, the market sold off to net losses of 8 to 11 points on an accumulation of hedge selling over the weekend, but subsequently rallied.

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From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 21 --

HIGH FOOD PRICES--Grocery bills will be at least 10% higher by summer, according to a privately circulated study made by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration.

Experts concede they can't reconcile their calculations with the "official propaganda line" laid down by Stabilization Administrator Judge John C. Collet. He says that food subsidies can be abandoned without increasing the overall cost of food and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has been chanting some off-stage "amens." The experts' report lists, item by item, how much more the consumer will pay when Government subsidies stop.

The study shows that dropping Federal payments will result in higher prices on edibles which make up 56.6% of the national food bill. In addition, Government statisticians expect many other food items, not directly affected by subsidies, to be influenced by the upward trend.

Should the anticipated rise occur, it will bring the overall cost of food to the highest point since 1920, when soaring food prices brought nation-wide parades and protests against the "H.C.L." (high cost of living).

According to present plans of the Stabilization Administrator, practically all food subsidies will end by next summer. At that time, according to the OPA--Agriculture secret study, a consumer sitting down to his dinner will find that the meat on his table costs him 15% to 25% more, and canned vegetables 10% to 16% more. Bread will cost 11% more and the butter to spread on it will be up about 40%.

Translating the estimates from a family to a national grocery bill, the study shows that without subsidies food prices can be expected to rise an additional \$2.2 billion. Of this amount, the study shows that civilians will have to fork over another \$1.8 billion or more while Government food purchases will cost an extra \$332 million, or perhaps a bit less.

To pay these food subsidies, Congress authorized the expenditure of \$1,798,000,000 during the current fiscal year ending next June 30. As these payments are dropped during the course of the next seven and a half months, the Government's expense will drop and the burden will be shifted from the tax bill to the grocery bill.

On the list prepared by the economists of the OPA and the Department of Agriculture are 37 foods which will increased in price when the subsidies are dropped. While the study was completed on August 29, the statistics are computed on food prices as of last May.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 21 --

U. S. AID HELD VITAL TO WOOL GROWERS--Domestic wool growers must have Government support if the industry is to survive, an Agriculture Department official told the Senate Wool Investigating Committee today.

Gail Armstrong, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, called attention to large surpluses of the fiber owned by this country and Great Britain. He declared that despite existing tariffs foreign wools undersell the domestic and suggested three possible steps: 1. Do nothing, letting existing price-support programs go unrenewed when they expire at the end of the fiscal year next June 30. 2. Adopt a subsidy, which would require a congressional appropriation. 3. Increase price of foreign wools sold in U.S. through a restriction of imports or through a higher tariff on import fees.

From the New York Times, Nov. 21 -

REVEALS BRITISH BID TO SELL WOOL HERE Washington (AP) - The British Government a special Senate committee was told today, has made informal overtures indicating a desire to sell on the American market some of its surplus wool stocks held in this country.

Accumulation of the wool in this country in the early days of the war was a safeguard against the possibility that Japan might cut off shipping to Australia. The presence of the surplus now plagues American wool growers.

Boston, (AP) - Harvey A. Tilton, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association advocated today that producers of domestic wool recommend prompt liquidation of Government wool holdings.

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WORK SHIRT PRICES INCREASED BY OPA, Washington - The Office of Price Administration...today increased manufacturers' ceiling prices for cotton utility shirts to stimulate production of these "essential" garments. The agency assured consumers however that the increase would not affect retail prices. The regulation is effective tomorrow and applies to cotton flannel and cotton domet shirts and cotton suede and moleskin shirts.

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RYE FLUCTUATES IN DAY'S TRADING, Chicago - Rye fluctuated nervously today on the Board of Trade...Late weakness in oats brought in sufficient scattered selling to wipe out the early upturn...Wheat was strong with the active futures gaining 1/4 to 7/8 cents, September leading. December and May closed at the ceiling. All corn futures were at the permissible maximum with trading very small.

- - -

COTTON IRREGULAR; DISTANT MONTHS UP - The cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange moved yesterday over a fairly wide range, due to conflicting reports from Washington on agricultural legislation. Final prices were 5 points lower to 15 points higher than on Monday, with the strength in the distant months.

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UNO SUCCESS IS TIED TO WORK OF UNRRA, Washington - Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State appealed to Congress today to keep the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operating for another year as "one of the foundation block of our whole effort to secure a functioning international organization." Appearing...in behalf of a second \$1,350,000,000 authorization...to help carry on UNRRA's work, he said that the agency's success in the last two years had shown that forty-four nations "can work together."

* * *

From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21 -

U.S. WOOL BALES NET \$68,000,000, Washington - During the war this Government sold at a profit of \$68,000,000 foreign wool which it had purchased as a strategic reserve, the Senate Wool Marketing Committee was told today. John D. Goodloe, chief counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., said that the wool, which was sold to dealers and manufacturers, amounted to 302,474,890 pounds. Most of the profit came from tariff duties.

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 20 -

FARM GROUP ASKS NEW LABOR POLICY - Ithaca - An appeal for a "workable agreement whereby management and labor will get down to business and produce the things needed by farmers and the public" was reiterated today by a farm organization with 76,000 members.

In an open letter to the Management-Labor Conference in Washington, E. S. Foster, general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, noted that "many farmers in New York State are very much concerned about the situation which exists between management and labor, for a lot of valuable time is being wasted in reconversion from war to peacetime goods."

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A NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY - Editorial - The Truman Administration is turning its back upon rigid parity prices for backward looking agricultural control policies that have prevailed since 1933. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson proposed a fundamentally different program in a significant address last week before State agricultural officials in Memphis.

"Today," Mr. Anderson said, "parity prices for many commodities have little relation to reality." Pointing out that "production factors in agriculture and industry shift so much and so rapidly that no price relationship is permanently stable," he contended that farmers are really interested only in obtaining an adequate share of the national income, rather than any given prices for individual crops. Therefore, he would make the goal of agricultural policy to secure for farmers "a fair share of the national income while encouraging the most efficient use of our agricultural resources."

* * *

From The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 16 -

COTTON'S CHOICE - Encouragement for the farsighted members of the cotton industry who are opposed to synthetic methods of protection for cotton prices comes from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson. Not since the trend toward artificial price supports began has such a strong official voice been raised to echo the warnings of those who see only disaster in the policies pursued by the congressional cotton bloc.

Mr. Anderson was on the beam when he told the National Association of Agriculture Commissioners that the choice is between more efficient production and subsidies that might be as high as 100 percent of the world price in a year or two. The objective, the agriculture secretary added, is to find a parity formula that will enable American cotton to compete with the foreign product and also with other fibers at home.

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From the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 18 -

U. S. BUREAU ON ECONOMIC POLICY URGED - Washington - Support for the proposed establishment of a post-war government agency to formulate over-all economic policies came from a high official of the Federal Reserve Board this week.

E. A. Goldenweiser, economic adviser for the board of governors, recommended that such a board be set up in Washington. He joined Julius A. Krug, retired chairman of the War Production Board, who made a similar recommendation several months ago. The support for such an agency was contained in the first report by the Federal Reserve Board on post-war economics.

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From The Dakota Farmer, Nov. 17 -

INFLATION IS HERE - After every war, inflation causes serious trouble. Although many will deny it, about as much inflation has already taken place as occurred during the last war. Sugar may not be 30¢ a pound--but we don't live on sugar alone.

The prices received by farmers are now more than double what they were five years ago. The wages of farm workers are nearly three times what they were in 1940. The earnings of factory workers are about double what they were before the war....

People in this country have money--in cash, bonds, and savings. They want to buy new things--from clothespins to tractors. In order to keep inflation from becoming worse, these products must be produced quickly and in quantity. We should now be in a period of abundant production--instead of "idling in neutral" as we seem to be doing. As long as full production is delayed by the battle of "Full employment"--just that long will inflation possibilities increase. In other words, inflation continues to get worse as long as money is available without full production.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17 -

FEED EUROPE COMMONS TOLD - London - The House of Commons today heard some hot words about "rations" and some vigorous pleas for more food for the starving people of Europe.

A Labor M.P., R. R. Stokes, of Ipswich, strongly attacked a recent announcement by the minister of Food that a slight increase in the British food ration will be allowed for Christmas.

The Labor member expressed strong indignation that at a time when it is reported that millions of people are going to die of starvation--"at that very moment the Ministry of Food decides to increase the ration."

He complained that the country "could spend £4,000,000,000 a year in blowing people's heads off," yet finds it difficult to agree to a paltry £250,000 for feeding starving Europe.

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From the Commercial Appeal, Nov. 15 -

CO-OPERATION PARITY FIXED AS FARM GOALS - A program to promote closer co-operation between agriculture and labor, industry and consumer groups, and continued support of agricultural parity payments were included in resolutions adopted at the closing meeting at the Peabody yesterday of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture.

The resolutions adopted included the following:

Reiteration of the association's support of parity payments for agriculture, with the addition that the association regards parity as a relationship between prices of all commodities calculated to produce equality of purchasing power between the respective segments of the country.

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From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 21 --

PRICE PRESSURE THREATENS TO DELAY FOOD DECONTROLS--Because two important factors influencing the removal of price ceilings on foodstuffs have not yet developed to the extent predicted before V-J Day, the Office of Price Administration may have to delay its announced intention of removing many food price ceilings by next spring and early summer, high OPA officials now believe.

The extent to which delays in removing price ceilings will be necessary will depend to a major extent on the future development of the following two factors:

1. Decreases in consumer purchasing power.
2. Production of food supplies in excess of demand.

When the war with Japan ended it was confidently expected by most Government economists that there would be a decline in consumer purchasing power resulting from a decline in income as people lost war jobs and were unemployed, temporarily at least, during the initial stage of reconversion. This has not yet occurred to any significant extent.

Despite some unemployment, consumer demand for foodstuffs continues at a high level and pressure against most food price ceilings continues strong. This situation however, is subject to sudden change, depending on the strike situation.

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ROSENTHAL SCORES COFFEE SUBSIDY--Terming the Government's subsidy for growers' coffee "utterly fantastic," Mr. J. Rosenthal, head of the Joint Coffee Promotion Committee in the United States, yesterday asserted that this so-called "solution" will not solve the supply problem.

In an open letter to Economic Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and OPA Director Chester Bowles, Rosenthal declared that the subsidy marks the culmination of a long record of "unfairness and mishandling" of the coffee problem.

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PRODUCERS HIT COFFEE SUBSIDY--All the coffee producing countries in direct advices to their representatives in the United States or in press service reports were emphatic in their opposition to the subsidy program announced over the weekend by the United States.

Indications were that most of the producing countries will be reluctant to make sales at the new level, as they have been refusing to do in recent months before the subsidy was announced.

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CREAM SALES CUT BUTTER PRODUCTION--Receipts Nov. 19, 431,479 lbs. Local butter market extremely firm with supplies short. Production is off at an alarming rate, chiefly under the influence of an active demand for heavy cream, on which no price ceiling prevails at the producer level. Government butter being released at a moderate rate.

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STATE MILK SUPPLY SEEN EASING BY END OF YEAR--The end of New York State's milk shortage by mid-December was predicted today by Commissioner C. Chester Du Mond of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. "For all practical purposes," Du Mond said, "the shortages should be over by the middle of next month, it should begin to ease in seven to ten days."

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WOOL PRICE LIST NEGLECTED BY CCC--Although the National and Boston Wool Trade Associations have drawn up a schedule of prices for domestic wools, at the suggestion of the CCC, these have never been called for by the Government, Harvey A. Tilton, newly re-elected president of the Boston group told members today.

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From the New York Times, Nov. 21 - (Cont.)

QUICK DROP EXPECTED IN CITRUS PRICES - Wholesale prices of choice size citrus fruits dropped somewhat yesterday after a sharp rise Monday in New York City, when Office of Price Administration ceilings were lifted, produce buyers said. They attributed the rise to light shipments just before the Thanksgiving holiday and predicted that prices would level off within the next few days when more fruit was available.

A purchaser for a large food chain said choice size fancy fruit was up \$1 to \$1.50 a case Monday but receded quite a bit yesterday.

DETROIT - Removal of Government controls sent the price of citrus fruits skyrocketing today on Detroit markets. Some housewives were paying as high as \$1 a dozen for oranges.

BUFFALO, N.Y. - Asserting that prices of California oranges and lemons had doubled, District OPA Director Thomas J. Reese said today he had requested restoration of ceilings on all citrus fruits.

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COSTS OF HOLIDAY ITEMS AVERAGE HIGHER, BUT POULTRY IS EXCEPTION - Housekeepers...will be interested in some comparisons between prices prevailing this year and those at other recent Thanksgivings. They have been made available to us by the City Department of Markets, and show that costs of important holiday foods are now averaging higher not only than they did in 1941, the last year before the war, but also in 1944, the last year of the war. There are exceptions, however... notably poultry.

Today in city stores turkeys are ranging from 43 to 54 cents a pound, whereas last year the ceiling price was 53. This ceiling was purely academic, for a black market flourished, and gobblers, which were the scarcest they had been in the memories of most of us, sold for as much as 75 and 80 cents and even \$1 or more a pound. The same thing holds true, too, so far as chickens and ducks are concerned.

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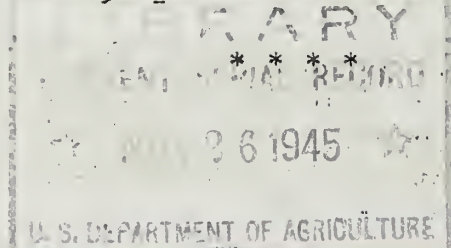
From the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 21 -

U.S. OFFICIALS CITE BIG LAG IN RECONVERSION - Washington - The nation's re-converting industries are two to three months behind their production schedules, and unless strikes and lockouts are held to a minimum they will fall behind even more, tentative official government estimates revealed today.

Although actual figures are being withheld until a more complete picture of the labor situation can be obtained, officials of the Civilian Production Agency and the Commerce Department said the pace of reconversion is falling seriously behind expectations.

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STOCKS SWING TO 8-YEAR HIGH IN CLOSING RUSH - Late strength carried the stock market to a new high for the last eight years yesterday in another 2,000,000 share day. The list was irregular during the early hours of trading but a late rush developed in the rails and a few specialties joined in the advance. The result was a net advance of 0.56 point in the composite average.



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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 23 -

U. S. SEEKS WORLD WOOL PACT TO BAR DUMPING OF STOCKS--The United States Government will seek agreement among major wool producing and consuming countries for orderly liquidation of accumulated wool stocks so as to prevent dumping and depressed prices.

This has been disclosed by Undersecretary of State Will Clayton in testimony presented before the Senate Special Wool Investigating Committee.

The State Department's proposal for a world-wide wool commodity agreement is the Administration's answer to suggested efforts by some wool State Senators to impose restrictions upon use of foreign wools in orders to enable domestic wool to move into the domestic market.

Because of war-generated price disparities, American mills have been buying foreign wools almost exclusively for use in the domestic market, while the Commodity Credit Corporation has been accumulating virtually all domestic wool output under the purchase program which began in April, 1943.

From the Herald Tribune, New York, Nov. 23 -

BUSINESS EDITORS FAVOR FLEXIBLE PRICE CONTROLS--That price controls should be flexible and subject to adjustment for increased costs is the belief of a large number of editors of business publications, it was reported yesterday by the National Conference of Business Paper Editors. A survey of 132 editors revealed the general belief that reconversion and employment is being retarded by hard and fast controls.

Editors of business magazines, representing retailing and nonmanufacturing fields, on the other hand, were of the opinion that sudden release of controls would result in a "price explosion" and result in "inflation and subsequent depression."

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 23 -

DRIED FRUIT TRADE SEEKS DELIVERIES--With seasonal expansion in demand for many dried fruits, distributors here on Wednesday expressed concern over the continued delays in shipments from the new season's crops. Even with the rumored priorities granted on shipments of raisins and prunes for Canadian and British account, it was held, early action toward replenishing depleted inventories of domestic distributors is becoming more urgent daily.

BUTTER INSTITUTE TO MEET MONDAY--Dr. R. B. Stolz, chairman of the department of dairy technology at Ohio State University, and J. C. Davison, Jr., dairy commissioner for the State of Oklahoma, are added to the list of speakers on the cream quality program scheduled for Monday, Nov. 26, at the convention of the American Butter Institute in the Drake Hotel here.

Other notable speakers scheduled for the butter institute's 37th annual convention include E. E. Haskell of the Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago, president of the institute; Dr. Melchior Palyi, internationally known economist; Walter Moses, assistant chief of the New Orleans Station, Food and Drug Administration; E. J. Davidson, Wilson & Co., Chicago; and Dr. Luther Gable, wartime consultant to the Army Signal Corps.

(Turn to page 5)

From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 23 -

FARMERS WARNED - London - Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, told British farmers tonight that failure to co-operate in the Labor Government's planned agriculture program might mean confiscation of their land.

In a radio address, Williams said the Government's policy is intended "to ensure that land is properly farmed, managed and equipped."

He warned that, as "a last resort," land would be taken, at a valuation from farmers and landowners "who fail to play their part."

The Socialist plan for permanent control over Britain's highly intensified agriculture was disclosed in Commons last week. Regarded as certain of passage, it would empower the Government to tell farmers what they must grow. In return, markets and prices would be guaranteed.

Williams said farmers and owners would have the right to put their cases before independent tribunals in the event of confiscation proceedings.

* * *

From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 23 -

COFFEE SUBSIDY PLAN MODIFIED - Washington - John Caskie Collet, Stabilization Administrator, disclosed the United States will modify its coffee subsidy program to make payments available to importers only on coffee purchased and shipped for domestic consumption in the U. S. market after last Monday, when the program became effective.

Mr. Collet said the modification move was intended to protect any importer or purchaser, either here or in Latin America, who had made arrangements to ship his coffee to the United States under the provisions of the subsidy program.

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COTTON GINNING BELOW YEAR AGO - Washington - The Bureau of Census reported 6,429,484 running bales of cotton ginned, prior to November 14, 1945, compared with 9,429,356 bales ginned on the 1944 crop to the same date a year ago.

The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to November 1 is placed at 5,154,072 bales.

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GRAIN MARKETS - A government limitation on the use of rye for distilling purposes during December and reports of freer offerings of the cash article induced greater pressure on rye futures. December receded 5 cents a bushel, the maximum permissible limit, in Wednesday's session. The July delivery, however, remained in demand at the ceiling limit. Oats, dominated for a time by the action of rye, eventually reduced earlier losses, while wheat finished steady to easier.

New crop wheat deliveries eased moderately, but selling was held in check to some extent by the strong demand for the old crop futures. Most quarters continued to expect heavy buying of flour by government agencies during the next few weeks. No fresh export trade in United States wheat was reported.

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(Cont. on page 6)

Farm Digest 2155-45-2

From the Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Nov. 17 -

"FORWARD PRICES" ON 1946 HOGS--"Forward pricing" is an expression that many of us have heard, but we're not all sure what it means. Now we have a good example at hand in the "forward price" on hogs in 1946-47.

The government promises a support price for hogs (good and choice butchers) at a season's average around \$12, Chicago. This is a floor, not a ceiling. The actual price may be higher.

This gives a farmer a chance now to decide how many pigs he wants to raise in 1946, and whether that sort of security on future farm product prices that he has never had before in peacetime.

In spite of all the difficulties, "forward pricing" can help to stabilize price and production, and can make things better for both producer and consumer.

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HOW TO GET SUPPORT PRICE FOR EGGS--The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation points out that eggs in Iowa are below support prices at some points now.

Support prices--close to the Steagall figures--are 24 cents for straight run and 27 cents for candled eggs.

And more trouble in eggs is coming--particularly if we don't get exports of dried eggs moving again.

If eggs aren't being held at support prices now, what will happen when the flood really comes?

To make sure that the farmer gets the support price, there is only one certain way: Let him sell his eggs on the market and get a receipt. If that receipt shows he received less than the support price, see that he gets a federal check for the difference.

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From the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Nov. 19 -

FARM TAX STUDY TERMED FAILURE--The National Association of Co-operative declared a treasury department study of tax-exempt farmer cooperatives "fails dismally to meet the desires of those hoping to uncover vast reservoirs of untaxed farmer co-op income."

R. Wayne Newton, association manager, said in a statement that of 10,300 farm co-operatives doing business in 1943-44, 5223 were tax exempt. Patronage refunds (dividends) for the 5223 averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"These figures establish," said Newton, "that the average savings to patrons of these business organizations is adequate but not sensational."

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

U. S. AT PEAK FINANCIALLY: TREASURY AID--The war was well financed and "our banking institutions, business in general, and individuals are in a healthier financial condition than ever before," Daniel W. Bell, undersecretary of the Treasury, declared tonight.

Mr. Bell told the annual dinner meeting of the Association of Stock Exchange firms that from July, 1940, to July, 1945, the federal government spent \$323,000,000,000 of which \$290,000,000,000 was for national defense.

Tax receipts were \$133,000,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$190,000,000,000 Mr. Bell reported, and nonbank investors returned \$121,000,000,000 of it to the Treasury in federal securities.

(Cont. page 4)

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 20 -

PUBLIC BELIEVES PROSPERITY CERTAIN, SURVEY INDICATES--The public is more optimistic about postwar prosperity than it was a year ago, the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers was told today. Paul S. Ellison, chairman of the public relations committee, presented a survey which showed most persons believed they would be better off in a year or two than they are now, that there will be more jobs, lower taxes, and that wages will be about the same or lower.

The survey, based on 5,000 personal interviews in 123 cities and towns, showed that 83 per cent said they were as prosperous or more prosperous now than two years ago, and that 48 per cent planned to hold on to all they had saved during the war, while 13 per cent intended to spend all of it.

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END OF WAR SLASHES DIERED FOODS DEMAND--The reconversion outlook for food dehydrators is bright in several of the classifications, principally dry eggs and milk, but dark for fruit and vegetables.

Not even the most hopeful in government circles believe that production can be continued on anywhere near the high wartime levels that resulted in processing 92,000,000 pounds of milk products, 36,000,000 pounds of vegetable and 45,000,000 pounds of fruit products annually.

The government investment in food dehydrating plants of more than \$12,000,000 in 56 plants, plus two citrus concentrate operations, may be saved from write-off by the fast expansion of freezing operators. Whether or not this infant industry can take over a majority of the dehydration units is debatable, but government officials expect that its losses in wartime drying plants would be relatively small because of the growth of the freezing industry.

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WOOL OUTLOOK AIDED BY NEED FOR CLOTHING--The severe shortage of wearing apparel in Europe and the United States, plus the lessening danger of sharp price declines with heavy inventory losses, has brightened the postwar outlook for domestic wool manufacturers, E. W. Axe & Company, Inc. investment counsel firm, reported today.

In a statistical analysis of the world position of wool, the firm pointed out that while world stocks of war wool are high, caused by the shutting off of European and other markets by the war, a high proportion of the stock is controlled by the British government, which has announced a longrange plan for their orderly disposal.

"The tremendous shortage of wearing apparel," the study indicated "should tend to bring about a diminution of stocks as soon as purchasing power in war-stricken areas can be restored to something approaching normal."

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From the Northwest Farm News, Nov. 15 -

CONGRESSMEN WILL OPPOSE BY-PASSING OF U. S. FOODS--When Great Britain's big loan from the United States gets approval of Congress, it is to be hoped stipulations will provide that when the money is spent, food products of this country will not be turned down for those of any other country. At any rate, members of Congress from the state of Washington, all eight of them, have given their word the loan will otherwise be passed over their dead bodies. Or words which, it is hoped, mean the same thing.

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From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 23 (Cont.) -

DISCUSS LONG TERM SUGAR PROGRAM--On his swing around the beet and cane belts in the United States, Earl Wilson, head of CCC sugar section, is reported to be discussing attitude of domestic growers relative to extension of the Sugar Act, which expires at the end of next year. The purpose of sounding out sentiment now is an effort to develop a plan so that the United States will be in a position to buy more than one Cuban sugar crop.

Wilson has indicated that the United States probably will have to buy the 1947 sugar crop, but it is pointed out that if the Sugar Act is not extended or if Congress should set quotas below the levels that prevailed before the act became inoperative, it would garble up any purchasing program.

Meanwhile the market for sugar along the East Coast continues tight.

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LIMIT RYE DECLINE FEATURES GRAIN--Sharp setbacks in December and May rye at Chicago on Wednesday, with liquidation spurred by restrictions on distillers use of that grain and talk of possible larger offerings from the country, was reflected to a lesser degree by other gains with the exception of corn which continued at the ceiling.

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RICE MARKET--Although the rice harvest is practically completed there is no indication of any larger offerings or shipments from Southern States and, as a result, the possibility of any early relief from the stringent spot supply position here appears very remote. trade spokesmen point out.

Quantities held by wholesalers here are said to be negligible and far short of the demand which has been mounting as stocks held by many retailers continue to dwindle.

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LIQUOR ADVERTISING HIT BY FARM GROUPS--Two State organizations devoted study to the liquor situation at their conventions here last week. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, touching upon a recent controversy over liquor advertising, in which the Ohio State Liquor Board reversed itself after ordering distributors to submit advertising for approval, enacted a resolution declaring:

"We urge the abolition of advertising alcoholic beverages through radio, billboard, s press and motion pictures, and encourage an educational program that will portray the evil effects of alcoholic beverages, and in line with this program, we urge a more rigid censorship."

Another resolution was to promote a program of education "outlawing veverage alcohol socially, and a campaign of public discussion looking to the return of prohibition.

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From the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 23 -

700 U. S. QUESTIONNAIRES HALTED SINCE V-J DAY--Budget Director Harold D. Smith had good news for business men tonight. He said that more than 700 government questionnaires, representing about 3,000,000 returns, have been discontinued since V-J Day. They involved annual, quarterly, monthly, weekly and even daily reports that were required under war-time control orders.

The greatest number of discontinuances includes forms required by the now extinct War Production Board. Some 500 no longer are existent.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 23, (Cont.)

COTTON FUTURES moved through a quiet Wednesday to close 50 cents a bale higher to five cents a bale lower. Mill buying against textile orders and short-covering was about offset by scattered hedging and liquidation. There were a few selling orders on news that the House Rules Committee had failed to report out the Pace Bill but most traders feel that the measure which would boost parity prices sharply, has little chance of enactment, at least in its present form.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 23 -

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR DIETS PLANNED - Washington - A nutritional program designed to raise dietary--and hence health--standards of the country is under discussion among Administration officials.

Such a program might involve Government subsidization of food consumption by families without sufficient income to buy an adequate diet.

Speculation that the Administration may come forward with a nutritional plan developed this week after President Truman sent a message to Congress urging the establishment of a national health insurance plan. In doing so the President declared the health of individuals to be a concern of the nation.

Studies on ways of raising dietary standards have been made by the Agriculture Department and submitted to the White House, according to officials. Plans suggested included a broad school lunch program under which hot lunches would be served in every public school, with the Federal and State Governments and local school districts financing the program. Lunches at Government expense are being served now in a small part of the schools.

Both the school lunch and the food stamp plans would serve indirectly as farm-aid measures in so far as they increased consumption. Both plans have the support of the National Farmers Union.

In a study of what it called "the problem of underconsumption" the Agriculture Department said that malnutrition had two adverse social effects, one physiological and one economic.

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GRAIN PESTS ABUNDANT - Massachusetts State College and Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station both report an unusual, not to say unpleasant, abundance of grain pests this year, which show up in cereals, crackers and dried foods in pantries. It seems that the larger than normal amounts of these products were, of necessity, stored for long periods during the war, and this gave the insects a chance to multiply. Also, the labor scarcity made it difficult to carry out pest control measures.

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POPE BLESSES FOOD DRIVE - The campaign of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference to collect 20,000,000 cans of food for the impoverished peoples of the world received yesterday the apostolic benediction of Pope Pius XII, in a message sent to the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The drive will get under way Dec. 9 and end Dec. 16.

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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
(For November 26, 1945)

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 26 -

COTTON PRICES DIP ON LOCAL SELLING--Local commission house selling and increased hedge operations caused the market to close 5 to 11 points net lower Saturday on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Legislative uncertainties and the unsettled labor situation continue to offset the belief that the 1945 cotton crop may be smaller than originally forecast. Apart from the Bureau of Census report on ginning for the first half of the month and the higher than expected consumption of cotton in October there were no new developments during the week.

Increased opposition to the parity legislation pending in Congress appears to be developing, market spokesmen declared at the weekend. While Senator Thomas is reported to have commenced hearing on the bill in the upper House, action by the House Rules Committee was postponed twice during the week.

The appointment of a cotton industry export advisory board by the Secretary of Agriculture last week was regarded by the trade as a very constructive move to help solve one of its most perplexing problems, the disposal of approximately 2,500,000 bales of Government-owned cotton.

A further drastic cut in current estimates of the 1945 cotton crop is indicated as a result of the low ginnings reported by the Bureau of Census as of Nov. 14, cotton men declared at the weekend. Many go so far as to predict a crop of not more than 8,500,000 bales. It is also pointed out that the crop has shown further deterioration in grade with final results probably the worst on record.

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ANDERSON TO SPEAK AT NAM CONGRESS--The National Association of Manufacturers announced over the week-end the addition of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson to the list of outstanding Government, service and industrial leaders who will make major addresses at its Golden Anniversary Congress of American Industry in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Dec. 5, 6 and 7.

The NAM's fiftieth annual meeting will feature such speakers as Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet; Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace; OPA Administrator Chester M. Bowles; United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Ira Mosher, president, National Association of Manufacturers.

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CITES CUBA RECORD ON SUGAR IMPORTS--With the Sugar Act of 1937 expiring at the end of 1946, the Cuban Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., expressed its confidence that "Congress will bear the record in mind" when it reviews this legislation.

The committee points out that Cuba increased her deliveries by 620,000 tons, providing 50.82 per cent of all sugar in 1918-19, while our mainland cane and beet production showed a net loss of 20,000 tons, and Hawaii and Puerto Rico were off 86,5000 and 162,000 tons, respectively. The Philippines at that time were not an important factor.

(Turn to page 5)

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Farm Digest 2165-45-1

From The New York Times, Nov. 26 -

SUPPLY SITUATION IN FRANCE BETTER - Paris - On the threshold of the three hard winter months the supply situation in France has been showing improvement, but figures gathered from official sources show that suffering will be severe. For staple food items, a survey of the present situation stands as follows:

Bread--Since rationing was suspended on Nov. 1, consumption has been increasing 15 to 25 percent in rural and provincial districts. Imports from the United States and Canada dropped from 1,200,000 quintals to 1,000,000 a month and will have to be increased to 2,000,000 quintals monthly to take the French through the season and cover the growing deficit.

Meat--A recent survey of animal stocks in France shows that the country suffered less than generally believed. The number of milch cows has been so seriously reduced that milk, butter and cheese are extremely short. Farmers, however, saved the best of their herds for breeding. The greatest need is fodder, with which the French would soon be able to reconstitute their livestock.

Potatoes--This year's crop is virtually nil. This is partly because of the dry season and partly because of the lack or poor quality of fertilizer. Farmers also complain that the official price is set so low that growers are discouraged.

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MEAT RATIONING - Editorial - The termination of meat rationing is welcome news to the consumer and to the tradesman. With the end of the war the major factor causing a shortage of meat supplies has been eliminated. We refer, of course, to the demands of the Armed Forces.

Butter and fats rationing has also been abandoned. Apparently there was a reluctance on the part of the officials to suspend the rationing of the latter products because supplies are still not ample. A nation so well stocked with food, in this time of world-wide scarcity and hunger, ought not to overlook the responsibilities which its own good fortune imposes upon it. If we are in a position to end meat rationing at home, we are surely in a position to send abroad a larger share of our supplies to people whose need is so incomparably greater than our own.

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TIGHTNESS IN GRAIN EXPECTED TO LAST - Chicago - The demand for cash wheat and corn at the present time exceeds the available supply, with the result that prices are wedged against the ceilings, and with mills, processors and other large consumers including Government agencies, making their demands, brokers expect the tight situation will continue for some time unless railroads are able to furnish sufficient box cars to move a flood of actual grain from the country to terminal markets. However, there have been extremely large purchases of both grains at ceiling prices for deferred shipment from the country and a large part of the early movement, when it materializes, will be applied on these contracts so that comparatively little grain may be offered for sale in the open market.

The Government has been able to purchase relatively little cash wheat recently, but every effort is being made to get as much grain down the Lakes before navigation closes, which is within about two weeks unless the season is extended, as it is understood it may be, which would permit the handling of possibly 20,000,000 bushels more wheat and oats.

Owing to inability to secure sufficient wheat for foreign buyers and the Government have turned their attention to wheat flour with the result that mills are being swamped with orders and capacity operations are expected to continue for months to come.

From The Watertown Daily Times, Nov. 19 -

BRITAIN'S FARM SOCIALIZATION - Mr. Attlee's government is moving toward a program for British farms. Milk though it is in many respects, the Labor government seems to be throwing the whole weight of its socialization program into agriculture. Farmers will be told during 1946 what crops they can raise, what prices they will receive and how they are to market their products. And if there is failure to comply satisfactorily the government has the power to step in and dispossess them.

This is a rigid program. It goes far beyond anything America would want or accept. Mr. Attlee and his ministers move so aggressively because of the desperate food shortage in Britain....The British government is especially interested in the development of a dairy industry and of potato and beet sugar yields. The new planned agricultural economy will set prices on cereals, potatoes and sugar beets 18 months in advance of harvests. Farmers will be given prices for eggs, milk, butter and cheese from three to 15 months in advance. The price schedule will be established to continue until 1950.

The Government makes plain that it hopes to restore full independence to the farmer as quickly as possible. The present program is charted, however, for several years in advance. The Attlee leadership must base its political life on post-war recovery and reconversion. It seems to be assuming this tremendous responsibility with vigor and aggressiveness.

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From The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 10 -

RUBBER SURPLUS IN OFFING - While today's problem is one of rubber scarcity, tomorrow's will be one of a rubber surplus--if that is any consolation for your retreads.

President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and former special director of the nation's rubber program, predicted recently that in two or three years from now the world will have a 2,800,000 ton annual supply of rubber with only a 1,500,000 ton annual demand.

Meanwhile, and we dislike to bring it up, tire applications exceed present supplies by nearly 1,000,000.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 16 -

NEW FARM PRESSURE AGAINST THE PRESENT PARITY FORMULA - The attack on the present farm parity formula is gaining headway. Farm prices on average are now some fourteen percent above parity. They are, that is to say, fourteen percent above the level which the political farmers have for twenty years assured us would be just and fair. Interestingly enough, it is just at this moment in farm history that influential groups of the political farmers come out for an upward shift in the parity formula. Such a shift, of course, would reduce present farm price averages from fourteen percent above parity to even parity or perhaps less....

What the facts strongly suggest is that some farm groups which have seen labor successful in its fight on wage ceilings have decided to flex their muscles in behalf of boosts in farm prices. Since the formula long and passionately touted as objective, scientific and just stands in their way, they cheerily propose to throw that formula overboard. There are more thoughtful farmers, however, who will wonder whether it is wise thus to impair public faith in the case laboriously built up in behalf of the present formula. They will wonder how far the public will indulge this bold suggestion that what some farmers want is not a just price but a high price.

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Farm Digest 2165-45-3

From The New York Times, Nov. 23 -

ANTI-BACTERIA AGENT REPORTED IN MOSCOW - Moscow - Prof. Nikolai Krassilnikoff, 47 years old, head of the Mirco-Biological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said today that the new drug "aspergillin," which he developed, was in many respects superior to penicillin.

The biologist said that aspergillin was found to be extremely successful in the treatment of diphtheria, as well as useful as a prophylactic for diphtheria carriers. He said that when present experiments being conducted in his laboratory were concluded he thought he would have developed a good antidote against all bacteria causing intestinal inflammation, such as typhoid. He said that aspergillin was obtained from a fungus called "aspergillus niger qc," but that unlike penicillin, which grows in organic matter, it might be developed in a mineral medium, which would be more practicable.

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CANADA MARKETS GET U. S. POTATOES - An average of fifty carloads of surplus potatoes is crossing the border into Canada every day, and for each 100-pound bag in the freight cars the United States Government is paying a bounty of 20 cents to permit their sale in Canadian markets.

This arrangement under which at least 4,500,000 bushels will move northward from the farms of this country, has been made because Canadian price ceilings on potatoes are lower than the price Congress has guaranteed United States farmers plus freight costs.

Department of Agriculture officials explained yesterday that this deal made it possible for United States farmers to sell their winter potatoes directly to Canadian markets without making it necessary for this Government to purchase the surplus crops and then try to dispose of them.

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BRITISH WOOL QUOTAS OPPOSED BY CLAYTON - Washington - Expanded world trade was suggested today by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, as the only solution of the economic ills of domestic wool growers.

In testimony before a special Senate Wool Investigating Committee he frowned upon a suggestion that import quotas be placed on British wools. For the present, he stated, there appears to be no alternative to subsidies for American growers to permit their clip to compete with foreign production.

Chairman O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, and Congressmen from wool growing sections were told by Mr. Clayton that Great Britain's life depended upon her export and import trade. He predicted that with a thriving world commerce demands for wool will soon be so large that producers would no longer need to worry about surplus stockpiles or markets.

* * *

From The Kansas City Times, Nov. 20 -

PRE-BUILT HOME NEAR - New York - Harassed house hunters may get some comfort from this: At least two manufacturers hope to have prefabricated homes on the market some time next spring. Barring unforeseen difficulties in getting labor and materials, Anchorage Homes, Inc., expects to offer forty-one varieties of houses in Cape Cod design--ranging in size from three to eight rooms and in cost from around \$3,625 to \$7,525. Gunnison Housing corporation, United States Steel corporation subsidiary, will offer pre-fabricated homes costing approximately \$5,000 or \$6,000 in a 200-mile radius surrounding its plant at New Albany, Ind.

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Farm Digest 2165-45-4

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 26 (Cont.) -

COFFEE SUBSIDY PLAN CLARIFIED--Through an industry committee co-operating with the Government some of the more perplexing problems in connection with the subsidy, which has been put into effect on coffee, have been answered by the Government.

Those eligible to receive the subsidy will be importers of record of 1941 as determined by their PD 561 report now in the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

The subsidy will be paid on the basis of 3c a pound on a total quantity of 6,000,000 bags (of 132 pounds each) provided they are purchased and shipped in the period from Nov. 19, 1945 to March 31, 1946, both dates inclusive.

Each importer will be allowed to participate in the subsidy from RFC on a specific number of pounds allotted to him. (Later advices received report that PD 561 records for 1941 showed a total of 17,788,000 bags. In relation to the 6,000,000 bags, each importer thus will be permitted to share to the extent of 33.7 per cent of his 1941 record).

Payments will be made by the RFC through the loan agencies located throughout the country. They are expected to be made promptly because of the decentralized and experienced operation of the RFC plus the evident desire of that agency to simplify procedure.

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SPOT CANNED FOOD TRADE SLACKENS--Highlighted by the elimination of all rationing controls on foods, excepting sugar, the canned foods market was in quiet position at the weekend, reflecting the continued paucity of offerings, as well as distributor concentration on holiday lines.

Wholesalers and chains, nevertheless, have not withdrawn their attention entirely from canned foods staples, and are seeking to place commitments covering vegetables, fruits, and fish for shipment after the turn of the year.

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CURTAILED RAISIN SUPPLY LOOKED FOR--Coast reports at the weekend indicated that previous trade expectations of increased raisin supplies from the 1945 pack will not materialize. With substantial quantities destined for Britain and Canada, and deduction of the tonnage of rain-damaged raisins, supplies for the domestic trade this season were estimated at not to exceed 140,000 tons, which is less than the civilian trade supply last season.

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VERY HEAVY FLOUR EXPORT SALES SEEN--Reports of very heavy flour requirements for export continued to feature the flour market while the domestic demand remained very quiet.

Belgium was said to be seeking 308,500 sacks of U. S. flour and purchases by the United Kingdom on Friday were estimated at around 220,000 sacks with intimations that further quantities might be contacted for shortly. In addition, U. S. Government purchases within the near future were expected to be very large. The Production and Marketing Administration was in the market for around 1,100,000 sacks, according to advices reaching the trade, and a report also was current that the Army soon would reenter the market for a substantial quantity.

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From the New York Times, Nov. 26 (Cont.) -

PACKERS LACKING IN LARD RESERVES - Chicago - End of rationing of lard, fats, and edible oils came as somewhat of a surprise to packers, as there is no reserve on hand to take care of any increase in the general demand, and it is expected that housewives will come into the market and purchase the greater part of the limited holding now in the hands of retailers.

Large consumers of these products will not get much relief, it is said, as most of them are working on the quota system and cannot use in excess of the latter. Although receipts of hogs have increased recently the output of lard and pork rendered fat has not increased proportionately as the yield of lard per hog is said to be running 25 to 30 pounds, compared with a peak of 43 pounds in late summer.

An analysis of the lard situation by specialists indicates that a tight situation may continue for some time. Stocks available during the 1944-45 season ending Sept. 30 aggregated 1,543,000,000 pounds compared with 2,737,000,000 pounds during the previous season and a five-year average of 1,994,000,000 pounds.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 26 -

FOOD COST SEEN UP 10-40% AT SUBSIDIES' END - Washington - The ending of subsidies and the subsequent lifting of price ceilings can be expected to cause increases of from 10 to 40 percent in the prices of at least thirty-seven basic foods within the next six months, it is stated in an official survey prepared by government economists for the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture, it was learned today.

The survey states that increases will be necessary in the prices of meats, bread, butter, milk, canned vegetables, cheese, dried fruit and other commodities.

The economists said the increases will cause the highest one-year percentage rise in the cost of living since 1930 and will increase the nation's food bill for 1946 more than \$2,000,000,000--about \$15 per person.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 26 -

TYDINGS GIVES UNRRA AIMS - To preserve democracy in Europe during the present difficult times is one of the missions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Senator Tydings said yesterday in a broadcast.

To prevent a sudden swing to the Left, which would go against the better judgment of many of the desperate persons who would make the swing, is one of the purposes of the \$1,300,000,000 appropriation for UNRRA which the Senate Appropriations Committee has been considering for the past week, he added.

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From The Pennsylvania Farmer, Nov. 10 -

GOALS AND PRICES - Under liberty to produce the goals for agricultural production announced at Washington will not amount to much. Nature and human nature will continue to regulate production when there is no interference with it. Now the suggestion is made that if farmers exceed the official production goals in any important crop price support will not apply thereto. So far as we know there is no authority back of this threat, but any such proposal should be watched.

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 27.-

COTTON PROBLEM REMEDIES OUTLINED--Three ailments and seven steps toward the solution of the cotton problem submitted by a committee on the American Cotton Shippers Association attracted considerable attention in the trade here last week. The report prepared by Dr. A. B. Cox, of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, listed the obstacles as: Above market price loan and Government purchase program pricing cotton out of the market; an insufficient scientific and research program; and the exploitation of the raw and finished product.

Suggested remedies by the group were: A comprehensive policy to save the industry; domestic and foreign competitive price levels; improved production methods for the grower; a strong comprehensive research program; costs reduction and improvement of services; lowering of trade barriers; and an aggressive policy of industrialization untrammelled by crippling legislation.

Action on the Pace Bill was perhaps most responsible for the wave of liquidation. Sudden adjournment of hearings on the Thomas measure by the Senate Committee and a later announcement that its sponsors would not renew hearings until after Jan. 1, and perhaps not then, lessened chances for the changing basis of figuring parity to include labor costs, raising it 7c or 8c the pound. Opposition to the Pace Bill came from a committee member who had favored the proposal with the measure also in line for a House vote, thereby removing the chief cause for recent buying of distant months.

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COTTON PRICES UP 11 TO 17 POINTS--Trade buying and short covering in Dec. boosted cotton values 11 to 17 points in a small market yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange. After opening 1 to 2 points off on light hedge selling and liquidation the market gained steadily under commission house demand and mill price fixing, closing at or near the best levels of the day. World cotton production in 1945-46 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture yesterday at 22,650,000 bales of 478 pounds net. This is the smallest indicated world crop since 1923-24 and represents a drop of 7 per cent compared with the 24,470,000 bales produced in the previous season, and 27 per cent less than the 1935-39 average of nearly 31,000,000 bales.

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THE RISING PRICE LEVEL, Editorial--The Bureau of Labor index of wholesale commodity prices reached 106.3 per cent of the 1926 level in the week ended Nov. 17. This represents a new high for this index since January, 1921, as well as an increase of 2.1 per cent over the past year.

There are several reasons for expecting some acceleration during the next few months of the gradual upward trend in commodity prices. The most important factor will be the scheduled expiration of Federal food subsidies between now and June 30. Since a seller's market prevails for most food products, prices will tend to increase by about the amount of the subsidies. This would cause advances in the foods affected of 10 to 40 per cent.

(Hence, unless the current drive for sharp wage increases can be checked and price controls made effective for some time further, a material further rise in commodity prices is probable.

(Turn to page 5)

Farm Digest 2175-45-1

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The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 27 -

CHOICEST CUTS of meat quickly vanished on the first day of unrationed sales. Buying was equal to regular Saturday trade. That's more-than-normal for the Thanksgiving week-end. But consumers had too much turkey at home to break down butchers' doors for beef and pork. The big rush that had been expected didn't materialize.

Areas without adequate local packing facilities, such as New York, will be short of meat probably through January, but rationing couldn't have forestalled this, packers say.

Housewives snapped up limited supplies of fats and oils, which will be short until cotton, peanuts and soybeans are harvested next September and October.

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LIVESTOCK FEED QUOTAS in 1946 are weighed by the Agriculture Department. These allotments won't reduce total consumption, but will attempt to distribute high-protein feeds more equitably. In 1945, for instance, linseed meal, an important feed ingredient, was almost all fed in the midwestern butter states, handy to the Minneapolis linseed mills. The same thing happened to cottonseed meal; most of it stayed in the South and Southwest.

Under a quota system, feed would have to be shipped in its normal pattern of distribution; New York dairymen wouldn't suffer from their state's lack of cotton plantations.

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DEHYDRATED FOODS face a collapse in demand, leaving the Government with 56 plants, built at a cost of \$12 million. Driers of vegetables, eggs and milk will make some sales to the military, and the UNRRA, but civilians aren't expected to want much.

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CO-OPS' BID FOR POWER FIRMS IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA ACCEPTED - William E. Owen, chairman of a joint committee representing 17 Wisconsin and Minnesota Rural Electric Administration cooperatives, announced that their bid of \$4,979,000 for purchase of the Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Power Co. and the Eastern Minnesota Power Co. had been accepted.

The sale, which must be approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, covers the purchase of eight hydro generating plants, one diesel generating plant, 293 miles of transmission lines and 901 miles of distribution lines, all in Wisconsin. Mr. Owen said that the sale already had been approved by majority stockholders of both companies but added that a minority objection might be expected, in which case the S.E.C. would order a hearing.

Mr. Owen said that the Wisconsin share of the bid was \$3,449,000 and Minn. \$1,530,000. The Minnesota properties include 178½ miles of transmission lines and 500 miles of distribution lines. About 3,000 Wisconsin and 5,000 Minnesota customers are served by the two.

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(Cont. on page 6)

Farm Digest 2175-45-2

From the New YorkTimes, Nov. 24 -

BUSINESS DECLINE SLOWER IN OCTOBER - Washington - The Department of Commerce reported today that the pace of business activity in the United States continued to fall off during October, but that the decline was slower than in the two preceding months when the nation's industrial effort was undergoing its major reconversion cutbacks.

Reviewing the business situation in the November issue of its Survey of Current Business, the Department stated that the "most notable changes" during the month appeared in industrial output and factory shipments.

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NEW OPA RULE DUE ON WORK CLOTHING - An entirely new regulation covering pricing in the work clothing manufacturing industry is scheduled to become operative shortly after the first of the year, it was learned yesterday. The Office of Price Administration already has started writing the new order, it was reported, which will supersede existing regulations.

The new over-all measure, it is believed, will embody a formula that not only will take into consideration wage cost rises since March, 1945, and additional fabric prices brought about by the Barkhead amendment to the Price Extension Act, but also will provide for any future increases in both items.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 25 -

STOCKPILES ABROAD STIR CONCERN HERE - The fate of the United States Government's investment of billions of dollars in stockpiles of raw materials in Latin America is causing concern among foreign traders as well as among Government officials, it was learned last week. The concern is over whether the piles are to be stored permanently or declared surplus and resold. They comprise quantities of tin, rubber, chrome, tungsten, nitrates, antimony, cooper, cobalt, and cinchona.

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QUOTA PLAN IS AIM OF WOOL GROWERS - With the size of their flocks showing good sized decreases during the past two years, wool growers believe generally that the principal manner in which the industry can be held to its historic level is through an import quota system that will enable them to dispose of their full animal clips, industry spokesmen said yesterday.

With the 1945 shorn sheep census estimated at about 40,500,000 animals, compared with 44,324,000 in the previous year and a ten-year average of 46,406,000, growers stated that the 1946 figures will show additional losses unless government action is taken to protect the domestic clip against imports. Many are against subsidy suggestions, stating that full protection for the industry only will be possible through strict limitations on imports.

- - -

GREAT SURPLUS IN RUBBER FORECAST BY INTERNATIONAL STUDY GROUP - Washington - A great rubber surplus for the next two or three years was forecast by the International Study Group on Rubber, which comprises American, British, Dutch and French experts who recently ended a meeting in London. Whereas the maximum rubber requirements of the next few years for the world was estimated at 1,500,000 tons annually, it was decided that the world's synthetic rubber capacity was 1,400,000 tons annually, of which our part was 1,055,000 tons, while natural rubber output in the Far East next year might reach 600,000 tons and later increase to 1,500,000.

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Farm Digest 2175-45-3

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov, 23 -

SUBSIDIZED NUTRITION PROGRAM SEEN AS VITAL TO PROPOSED NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN - Washington - A nutritional program designed to raise dietary--and hence health--standards of the nation is under discussion among Administration officials.

Such a program might involve Government subsidization of food consumption by families without sufficient income to buy an adequate diet.

Speculation that the Administration may come forward with a nutritional plan developed this week after Mr. Truman sent a message to Congress urging the establishment of a national health insurance plan under which individuals and their employers would contribute to a premium fund for payment of costs of sickness.

In doing so, the President declared the health of individuals to be a concern of the nation.

Experience of the Selective Service System during the war showed that thousands of men were rejected for military service because of diseases which could be attributed to malnutrition. Hence, say Government nutritional authorities, any national program designed to raise health standards would have to take into account malnutrition if it is to succeed.

* * *

From The Cotton and Cotton Oil Press, Nov. 17 -

PARITY FIGHT FLOPS - Failure of the Congressional backers of the Pace and Thomas bills to obtain strong farm organization support for the increased parity apparently was a death blow to hopes of the sponsors.

Except for the Farmers Union, none of the organized farm groups would champion the measures. The Farm Bureau is "standing pat" for the time being at least on the present parity formula.

The National Grange, while terming the present parity "an outmoded antique" and asserting that it "does violence to common sense," refused to go along on either the Thomas or Pace measure.

Albert Goss, the Grange National Master, proposed a "modernized formula" which would include farmers' labor costs in computing parity but would also take into consideration other production cost factors as well as changes in price relationships between commodities....

The House, it is conceded by opponents, will pass the Pace bill, as it has twice before, but the chances in the Senate are no better than they were when that body twice rejected the House proposal. In any event, neither of the parity bills likely will come to a vote until after the first of the year.

* * *

From The Food Field Reporter, Nov. 12 -

PACKAGING MADE OF PLASTICS MAY MEAN END OF SEASONS FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES - Cleveland - War developed plastics used to make new type packaging materials may soon provide the American public with fresh fruits and vegetables in all seasons, and at low costs, Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, vice-president in charge of research and development, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., declared here recently.

Dr. Dinsmore spoke at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here on the "Application of plastics to peacetime uses." He foresaw large scale use of the war-born plastics in place of cans and glass and cardboard containers. Besides offering improved appearance, they are more adaptable to modern techniques of preservation, he said.

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Farm Digest 2175-45-4

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 27 (Cont.) -

COFFEE SUBSIDY SALES IN PROGRESS--Although details for operating under the coffee subsidy plan are still in the blueprint stage, a substantial business with the producing countries--Brazil, Colombia and many of the other areas--has been effected in subsidized coffee.

No one seems to know, however, just how the program will work, least of all the coffee trade. A meeting of the New York Green Coffee Association membership was held yesterday morning here and so many questions were asked about the subsidy plan that a committee was appointed through which all of the questions would be channeled.

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SPOT DRIED FRUIT SUPPLIES DWINDLE--Spot supplies of dried fruits continued to tighten yesterday, with traders reporting the only stocks available in quantity are of figs, peaches and packaged currants, all offered firm at ceilings and readily taken.

Meanwhile, with the holiday season rush to secure stocks, current supplies are not expected to last very long, and hope of replacements from the packers continues to dwindle as Coast reports emphasize the large quantities which had been held for Government buying and which now are earmarked for shipment to Canada, Great Britain and UNRRA recipients. Although no estimate of the volume of this business is yet available, first hands state that little stock will remain for release to civilian markets.

- - - -

FLOUR EXPORT SALES CONTINUE HEAVY--The domestic inquiry for flour continued to lag, but there was no lack of activity as Government and regular trade sources continued to seek substantial quantities for export.

It was reported that the Army purchased in excess of 800,000 sacks late last week following the purchase of over 500,000 sacks only a few days earlier.

The Production and Marketing Administration was in the market for approximately 550,000 sacks, with offerings to be submitted by Thursday for acceptance by midnight Friday. This flour was destined for Italy, and in addition, the same agency was expected to take a similar quantity for UNRRA.

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HOG MARKET--Western hog marketings continued to expand and reached a new peak of 138,600 head at the principal markets compared with 120,500 a year ago and, if computed on a pound basis, the increase would be even more marked as average weights were considerably heavier.

Chicago reported salable receipts of 13,000 head with 15,000 on direct consignment. There was no evidence of any slackening in the demand, however, as clearance was completed at steady prices.

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SEES SHARP RISE IN BUTTER DEMAND--E. E. Haskell, president of the American Butter Institute, today predicted "within a few months" a demand for butter 50 per cent above wartime consumptions levels.

The institute head called for elimination of the OPA price ceiling on butter and urged butter producers to raise the quality of their product.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 27 (Cont.) -

CIVILIAN SHIPMENTS OF CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS HIT RECORD HIGH - Washington - Civilian shipments of canned fruits and vegetables reached a record high of 1,188,000 cases daily in the first month after the lifting of rationing and indications are that total civilian shipments for 1945-46 will be the largest in history, the Commerce Department reported.

Previous high record for civilian shipments of canned fruits and vegetables was in September, 1942, when the average was 1,143,000 cases daily.

Total 1945-46 supplies of canned fruits and vegetables for civilians, including packer-wholesaler carryover stocks, are estimated at 400 million cases compared with peak supplies of 442 million cases in 1942.

* * *

From The New York Times, Nov. 27 -

OPA WILL REVIEW MANY FOOD CASES - The cases of hundreds of food stores and restaurants that were "saved by the bell" from business penalties for violations of ration regulations will be reviewed by the Office of Price Administration, which will bring criminal prosecution against those whose alleged infractions it considers to have been "willful," it was disclosed yesterday.

"The fact that rationing of meat and other red-point foods ended last Friday does not absolve any violator," said Callman Gottesman, local chief OPA enforcement attorney. "It is true that suspensions from dealing in red-point foods, the most numerous type of penalty, became inoperative the minute red-point rationing ended. We do not, however, intend to permit those dealers who stuffed their ration accounts with counterfeit stamps or committed other willful crimes to evade paying some penalty."

Cases involving 200 alleged ration violators were in the hands of United States Attorneys in this city, to whom OPA had turned over evidence, when red-point rationing ended.

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WHOLESALE FOOD VOLUME RISES - Wholesale grocers report sales for the week ended Nov. 24, showing increases of more than 10 percent over the corresponding week of 1944, according to the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., yesterday. No wholesaler reported a decrease. A total of ninety-two wholesalers contacted reported average gains of 10.8 percent.

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ROOKS IS UNRRA DEPUTY - Washington - Maj. Gen. L. H. Rooks, who served in the African and European campaigns, was appointed Deputy Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General.

His new duties are to include coordination of all supply, financial and relief services work in UNRRA headquarters here, and direction of UNRRA operations.

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\$1,900,000,000 BILLS FOR UNRRA FAVORED - Washington - President Truman won a double victory on Capitol Hill today when two committees reported out bills providing new funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in exactly the form the President had asked.

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Farm Digest 2175-45-6

★ DEC 4 - 1945 ★

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Washington 25, D.C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 28 -

DOMESTIC RAW WOOL PRICES DROPPED BY 15 TO 16 CENTS--A drop of between 15c and 16c per pound in the price of domestic scoured wool, effective immediately, was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. This is equivalent to an average price decline of 7c per pound on a grease basis.

The price drop was instituted in the hope of encouraging greater use of the domestic wool by manufacturers here. At present, some 90 per cent of wool being used in the manufacture of woolen and worsted cloth is of foreign origin.

Local market observers stated that the new schedule is again an instance of the Government acting "too little and too late." While it was agreed that the action might serve to enhance the value of the domestic wools on a spot basis, it was stressed that they are still priced above quotations of comparable foreign wools, despite Government assertions.

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SENATE GROUP HAS FIVE WOOL PLANS--At least five major proposals for a national wool policy--in addition to a severe scolding of the Office of Price Administration--are now before the Senate Special Wool Committee.

The committee, which late today concluded its week long, industry-Government hearings, is expected to encounter a number of problems in forming recommendations for a national wool policy, for the reason that each proposal has proved to be controversial.

The suggestions before the committee are:

1. The Department of State and some wool dealers advocate a producer subsidy. The Department of Agriculture opposes subsidies.
2. Upward revision of the tariff on both raw wool and manufactured products by such a policy is opposed by the State Department as contrary to the program of reducing trade barriers.
3. Some type of import quota is favored by growers and some manufacturers.
4. The Hill plan advocates the purchase of the Government of all wools, foreign and domestic, and the sale of wool at a price which would be an average between the uncontrolled prices of the two.
5. The plan of the National Wool Marketing Corp. calls for the maintenance of domestic wool prices at present ceiling levels or cost plus reasonable profit for the adjustment period, with continuation of the CCC purchase program for the same period, then selling each year's domestic clip through usual trade channels at prices competitive with the British controlled prices, CCC to be reimbursed for losses out of funds collected as duties on wool imports.

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SPOT CANNED FOOD OFFERS DWINDLING--With many distributors resigned to an inactive canned foods market for the balance of the year, and centering their attention on holiday items in the interim, there was very little interest shown in the spot market here yesterday.

Traders pointed to the shrinkage in resale offerings within recent weeks as indicative of the sold-up position on the market, and distributors' price views for the early part of 1946.

(Turn to page 5)

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From The New York Times, Nov. 28 -

TRUMAN PLEDGES FOOD TO STARVING - Washington - President Truman gave a pledge to the world today that "the American people will not sit idly by with foodstuffs when other countries are starving." His statement came as a note of reassurance to a grim picture of sickness, hunger and desperation of millions in Europe, China and Southeast Asia....

In a letter to L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador, President Truman sought to allay misgivings that termination of meat rationing might interfere with European relief shipments in collaboration with Great Britain and Canada.

"We are going to put forth every effort we have and contribute every ounce we can to prevent starvation in Europe this winter," the President said....

In its report on relief and rehabilitation activities....the State Department spoke of 140,000,000 men, women and children hungry and homeless in Europe, 84,000,000 in China and 130,000,000 in Southeast Asia, where entire populations were held in subjection by the Axis for at least five years.

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NEW RESTAURANTS IN CITY PREDICTED - Many new restaurants will be opened in New York City as a result of the end of meat rationing, Paul Henkel, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, told the trade last night at its monthly meeting.

Mr. Henkel said that since V-J Day more than 300 applications had been filed with the Department of Housing and Buildings for storefront changes or other alterations in premises that are to be used as restaurants.

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GAINS IRREGULAR-- Chicago - Grain markets showed a strong undertone today on the Board of Trade, although rye reacted rapidly after being up around 2 cents a bushel in the early trading. Wheat was strong throughout the day....

There was no pressure on wheat because of reports that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had asked for offers of 1,000,000 sacks of flour and that European countries also were in the market.

- - -

7¢ SUBSIDY IS SET ON DOMESTIC WOOL - Washington - The Department of Agriculture announced today immediate use of a subsidy averaging about 7 cents a pound for domestic wool to enable growers in this country to compete more effectively with foreign wool for the United States market.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 28 -

SUGAR INCREASE MUST WAIT CUBA CROP IN APRIL - Sugar will remain short at least until April, when the new crop of raw cane sugar will be coming in from Cuba, authorities in the sugar trade reported yesterday. No end of sugar rationing was foreseen before the end of 1946 although an increase in rations is likely by mid-year.

There is a shortage of sugar at this time for a variety of reasons. One was the failure of the United States to encourage sugar production. In 1943, for example this country was willing to buy only 3,000,000 tons from Cuba when she was prepared to furnish 500,000,000 tons. Consequently Cuba produced 3,225,000 tons and the United States had to cut into its reserve. Sugar beet production dropped because larger payments were offered for competing crops.

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Farm Digest 2185-45-2

From The New York Packer, Nov. 24 -

LIFTING OF CITRUS PRICE CEILING BRINGS ADVANCE - Washington - Booming citrus prices following the suspension of ceilings this week failed to alarm government officials at OPA or USDA, but this calm must not be misunderstood by the trade to mean that they will countenance sustained higher than average ceiling prices.

Early reports from major markets reaching here have revealed the expected run-up of prices for certain wanted sizes. Reports this week to USDA reveal that size 46 grapefruit in the New York market have sold as high as \$11.13 per box, nearly three times the old ceiling. Florida oranges, on the other hand, while higher than pre-suspension prices are still averaging 6¢ per box under ceilings. Tangerines in general have "busted" out of the old umbrella and soared to \$5.62 per standard box.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 26 -

PRESSURE ON PRICE LEVELS CONTINUES - Reflecting labor and material shortages, commodity prices generally have remained firm during the past month while indications of strong upward pressure are seen in the numerous, though slight, advances granted individual manufacturers, according to the report issued over the week-end by the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The committee reports that demand for materials and products by manufacturers and distributors is almost unlimited, while supplies are being restricted by labor shortages and strikes.

Many companies and some industries show a tendency to eliminate unprofitable lines, sizes, or products, the survey committee reports, while in other cases the base price is held but "extras" that have been discontinued have been revived. Such hidden price increases, says the committee, as well as quality deterioration, make any accurate reporting of price changes almost impossible.

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HOME CONSTRUCTION SHOWS SHARP RISE - Residential construction since lifting of Government restrictions Oct. 15 is up sharply over last year.

Total of such contracts let in thirty-seven States east of the Rockies from Oct. 16 to 31 was reported by F. W. Dodge Corp. as \$26,213,000 compared with \$13,649,000 in the same period of 1944.

This is merely a drop in the bucket, however, compared with current housing demands and the amount of such building already planned.

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From The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 26 -

A NEW SUBSIDY - Editorial - Our government's resort to a subsidy to keep shipments of coffee coming into the United States doesn't please the Latin-American producing countries, because the price increase isn't as great as they want, and it is disappointing to Americans who were beginning to believe that a determined effort was being made to get away from food subsidies.

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From The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 24 -

FIGHT WAGED TO SALVAGE SOFT CORN - Spurred by a corn crop loss equivalent to at least 25 million bushels due to unseasonably early frosts, Minnesota farmers are winning a comeback struggle to salvage huge quantities of soft corn, crop experts said Friday night.

All kinds of schemes are being used by farmers of Minnesota and neighboring Corn Belt states to conserve the value of soft corn, it was reported.

The aim of all expedients is to feed up or otherwise use the soft corn quickly, or before April 1, which is about the germination date when spoilage would set in.

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From The Food Field Reporter, Nov. 12 -

CORNELL OFFERS COURSE ON ECONOMICS OF FOOD PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION - Ithaca - A new course in the economic aspects of food production and distribution is being offered by the School of Nutrition at Cornell University this fall. Special attention is given to such topics as the history of the world's food problem, the factors which limit food production, and possibilities of expanding food production.

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From The Iowa Farm Register, Nov. 21 -

FEARS VETS TO OVERFLOW FARM LANDS - Criticism of the public clamor to settle a large number of returning war veterans on the land was voiced Tuesday by Allan B. Kline, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation, in an address at the state Farm bureau Convention at Shrine Auditorium.

"Sure, we want to give the veterans all possible help, but we will be repeating the mistake we made after World I if we don't use common sense and try to fit veterans into our economy where they are needed," he said.

Kline said agriculture, already is overpopulated, and while it may absorb upwards of 500,000, talk of settling 1-1/2 million on the land is unsound.

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From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Nov. 21 -

NEW MARKET DEVELOPED FOR CATTLE - A new, world-wide market, far outdistancing all earlier export outlets, is being developed for Minnesota dairy cattle, it was revealed Tuesday night.

Herds hard hit by war in Greece, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries are to be restocked with Brown Swiss, Holstein and Guernsey cows from Minnesota and Wisconsin, it was disclosed. Widespread buying and shipping for export to Europe is being done in those states by the U. S. Commercial Co., acting for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 27 -

JAPAN'S NEED FOR FOOD CROPS MAY DELAY RETURN OF RAW SILK - Tokyo - Restoration of the Japanese silk manufacturing industry probably will not be given priority consideration by the American occupation forces here, despite the manufacturers' assertions that silk exports are a vital factor in the country's economy. Food, clothing and housing problems are being studied first.

Farm Digest 2185-45

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 28 (Cont.) -

DRIED APPLE STOCKS SEEN REPLENISHED--Announcement yesterday of new ceiling prices for dried apples gave rise to hopes of early replacements of this item, which has been entirely missing from the market for months.

One question still unsettled, according to traders here is how much will be available. Some interests believe that only a small percentage of the pack will be available for the civilian trade, as the Army was a heavy buyer and the crop is the lowest in years. Others believe that allotments may be fairly liberal.

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RICE MARKET--The Rice Millers' Association reported receipts of rough rice during October of 4,220,467 barrels of 162 pounds compared with 4,055,164 during the same 1944 month, while for the three-month period, August-October, they reached 6,923,036 barrels against 6,352,974 during the similar 1944 period, an increase of 570,062 barrels.

Stocks of rough rice as of Oct. 31, 1945, amounted to 2,916,917 barrels compared with 2,586,184 a year earlier. Mill holdings of milled rice in pockets of 100 pounds were placed at 781,879 compared with 930,980 on Oct. 31, 1944.

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WALLACE DENIES RESEARCH RIVALRY--Farn from competing with established commercial research and testing organization, the Department of Commerce's program for expanding technological aids for business should increase commercial research and testing because of the program's education effect, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace believes.

Although announced late in September, the broad program to help business, including small business, on technical, engineering and scientific problems has not yet gotten under way to any considerable extent, Mr. Wallace said in an interview with The Journal of Commerce. With virtually all of the program to be centered about the National Bureau of Standards, a division of the Department of Commerce, the expanded program will depend to a large extent on additional appropriations for the bureau, the secretary indicated.

- - - -

NEW GAINS SCORED IN COTTON FUTURES--The rise in cotton futures continued yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange with December and March establishing new seasonal highs and closing quotations 5 to 12 points net higher.

Opening prices were 3 to 6 points up and gained steadily when it became apparent that despite first notice day for December contracts no notices would be issued. The December open interest on Monday dropped to 57,700 bales, much of it, according to reports, low grade cotton. Certificated stock is below 9,600 bales.

Mills in increasing number have entered the market fixing prices for delivery in the early months of 1946 presumably on the theory that OPA adjustable pricing formula will be a safeguard against any unexpected price increase, market spokesmen pointed out.

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ADVANCE IN FLOUR SUBSIDY EXPECTED--A continued active export inquiry was reported in the flour market yesterday but purchases by the domestic trade were limited to an occasional small fill-in lot.

Peristant strength in the cash wheat market was expected to result in a slight increase in the subsidy for December, possible to 31c or 31½c a bushel compared with the 30c rate in effect during November. However, this would not be sufficient to encourage any price shading by mills in view of the already large backlogs the large, actual and prospective export demand, and the difficulty in obtaining wheat even at ceiling levels.

From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 28 -

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE NET SEEN BELOW LAST YEAR - Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. for the year ended October 31 are believed to have been around the same level as in the preceding fiscal year, earnings will probably be somewhat less.

Sales of farm equipment for the year just ended were probably at a new high, topping slightly the previous peak of \$21.5 million attained in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944. Current production is being held down by shortages of such materials as castings and steel and by the scarcity of labor.

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THE SOUTH: REGIONAL IMPRESSIONS - Although it has shared in some ways in the war boom, the South remains predominantly a region of farms and small towns. This is doubtless one of the reasons why one finds there less industrial unrest and more irritation over strikes than might be encountered in some other parts of the country.

There are no signs of a post-war depression in the South. On the contrary the familiar wartime economic picture of demand running ahead of supply in many fields, of hotels jammed to overflowing, especially over week-ends, and stores crowded with eager buyers still holds good. Everywhere the housing crisis is acute, and likely to become aggravated with the return of large numbers of war veterans. The bottle-neck here is to be found in the supply of building materials.

Despite the fact that the South has been solidly in the Democratic column since the election of 1928 a visitor finds a surprisingly large amount of bitter criticism of certain aspects of the Roosevelt regime and the New Deal, especially in Texas.

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 28 -

TENSIONS SHOW IN THE CAPITAL - Editorial Feature - The tensions in Washington are one of the handicaps of the nation. Many of the people in the Capital are taut in minds and in nerves. Many of them are tired--too tired to know that they are tired. In such circumstances, proportion is hard to hold. There was, as further example, a debate in the Senate on Monday in which both sides were right, and yet a disagreeable note appeared.

Something might be gained if people in Washington, officials, correspondents and all others, measured the effects upon themselves of the strain in which they live and work. Lately, one of the senior members of the Senate, still a man in the prime of life, told in a letter to a friend of the physical and mental weariness that had overtaken Washington. No way to remove the strain is apparent. But all would do better if they remembered the strain and sought to relieve it, if possible. Mr. Truman may have had a few moments for quiet reflection in that flight to his mother's home, when he ceased to have the surroundings of a President.

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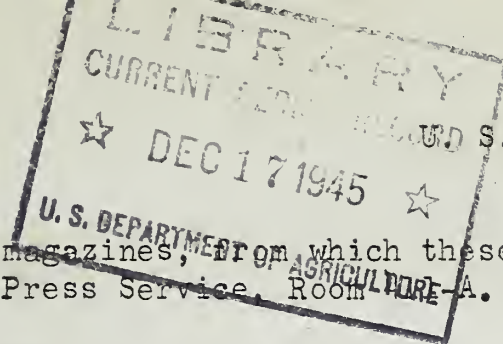
From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 28 -

HOG MARKET - Hog marketings climbed to a new high for the fall movement at Chicago yesterday with a total of 35,000 head, including 16,000 salable and 19,000 on direct consignment. These were the largest since mid-December, 1944, and, while most weights obtained ceiling prices, a few extremely heavy sows and most stags dropped off 25¢ for the first recessions from the maximums since last January.

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Farm Digest 2185-45-6

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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
(For November 29, 1945)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Washington, 25, D.C.

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D14 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 401-A. Phone Gene Harrison, 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 29,-

COTTON RESEARCH PROPOSED BY PACE--The fundamental trouble with cotton is that a generation which has made tremendous scientific progress has been unwilling to invest in cotton research an amount of money commensurate with the size and scope of the problem, Representative Stephen Pace told members of the Cotton Textile Institute attending its nineteenth annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"The problems of growing and processing cotton lie in the same fields of scientific research which have yielded miraculous results for other commodities and the possibilities for improving cotton's competitive position through research are unlimited," he declared.

Cotton farmers are in no position to conduct their own research. They operate small units, they are financially weak as individuals, and they have never been able to form the organization capable of doing the job on the right scale, Mr. Pace declared.

"It is my personal conviction that, while the Government has done some good things in the field of cotton research, these activities have been too small a scale for the size of the job to be done. The inadequacy of the Government's cotton research budget has been partially responsible for cotton's backwardness in technology, which in turn is the very core of the whole cotton problem today," he continued.

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AWAIT ALLOTMENTS ON DRIED APPLES--Dried fruit traders yesterday continued to await notice from West Coast packers on allotments of dried apples, now possible since the announcement of ceiling prices.

Shipments of this fruit are particularly eagerly sought due to the virtual depletion of other fruits, while bookings have been fairly liberal despite a short crop.

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ENTRIES OF SUGAR SHOW SLIGHT DROP--Sugar entered for consumption from all off-shore areas during January-October amounted to 4,466,129 short tons, raw value, as contrasted with 4,652,814 tons during the corresponding period a year ago, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

Traders here reported the supply position still spotty in parts of the East, with holders of unredeemed sugar currency pressing for deliveries. With the season of ebbing demand at hand, operators were inclined to look for moderate easing in the supply position within the limitations of the over-all shortage situation.

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RECEIPTS OF EGGS CONTINUE TO RISE--Receipts Nov. 27, 23,602 cases. There continued to be a steady expansion in receipts, especially from nearby sections, but trade was more than sufficient to take care of all offerings and the market remained firm at full ceiling levels on practically all grades.

(Turn to page 5)

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Farm Digest 2195-45-1

From The New York Times, Nov. 29--

PRICE DENOUNCES POLICY IN GERMANY - Washington - An implied recommendation that the United States ship food to the United States occupation zone in Germany to prevent starvation epidemics and disorders this winter was made public today by President Truman in a report from Byron Price, his special representative, who urged a complete reappraisal of the Allies' policy....affecting the conquered German state.

Broadly critical of almost every phase of the American Allied approach.... Mr. Price's report is likely to stir considerable controversy in this country and abroad.

He said that the present basic food ration for the 18,000,000 Germans in our zone called for 1,550 calories a day, and that he understood that proposals for an increase had been rejected in Washington. "If starvation comes, as now seems likely, epidemics and rioting will not be far behind," he continued.

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MORE SUGAR FOR ITALY - Rome - The sugar ration will be theoretically increased from 125 to 200 grams monthly as a result of the Allied Commission's new arrangements, effective on Dec. 1.

- - -

COTTON AID PUT UP TO MILLS, FARMERS - Pointing out that scientific research in cotton has failed to keep pace with marketing developments...., Congressman Stephen Pace of Georgia, declared yesterday that cotton textile producers as well as farmers must take it upon themselves to provide the necessary funds to bring staple research up to date.

Congressman Pace spoke at the annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.... "Those who take it upon themselves to lower the price of cotton indiscriminately," he said, "are taking upon themselves a grave responsibility which would affect the lives of 2,500,000 families dependent on cotton."

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\$2,289,227 IN YEAR FOR SUGAR CONCERN - The annual report of the Cuban Atlantic Sugar Company and its subsidiaries, issued yesterday, shows for the fiscal year ended with September, a net profit of \$2,289,227 after taxes and all charges, equal to \$3.14 a share. In the preceding year the net profit amounted to \$3,724,514 or \$5.10 a share.

Laurence A. Crosby, president, said the Cuban 1945 sugar crop approximated 3,924,000 short tons, or about 30-1/2 percent less than the near-record 1944 crop of 5,652,000 short tons. "The decline," Mr. Crosby explained, "was due to an unprecedented drought, a severe cyclone in Havana and the Pinar Del Rio Provinces and the smaller plantings in 1943 consequent upon the restriction of production that year at the request of the United States."

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UNO SITE QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION - London - The preliminary skirmishing in the Preparatory Commission conference to determine the permanent home of the United Nations went without incident today as a seven-nation subcommittee appointed to hear the claims of seven United States delegations now in London.

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Farm Digest 2195-45-2

From The Kansas City Star, Nov. 23 -

'HOLD PRICE LINE' - Announcement of the end of meat and fat rationing was received with pleasure by members of the National Grange closing their convention at the Little Theater today. But the delegates immediately adopted a resolution saying that conclusion of rationing made more important than ever the holding to price ceilings until supply and demand for farm products come into better balance.

Albert S. Goss, national master, made the report rationing had ended just before the noon recess. Shortly before the announcement was made the Grange convention had adopted a resolution urging that rationing and price control be abandoned as soon as supplies were adequate to assure that competition would control prices. Until that time arrived, the Grangers suggested, controls should be maintained to prevent inflationary price rises and profiteering, although price levels should be set at a figure which would not discourage production.

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From The Produce Packer, Nov. 24 -

AN EXCELLENT TURKEY DEAL IS REPORTED - Kansas City - Despite the fact this year marked the largest turkey crop in the history of the nation, reports from most producing and marketing areas indicates an active and profitable deal, highlighted by an upturn in demand, even for the large birds, just prior to the holiday.

A turkey-hungry nation wanted its fill of the traditional Thanksgiving meat--and got it. And there was plenty for the boys overseas. The record-size crop--44,150,000 birds, or 22 percent more than the 1937-41 average--moved well even with the Army set aside cancelled some weeks ago.

A month ago there was concern over the outlook on turkeys.

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A NATIONALIZATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES SEEN IN BRITAIN - The British Ministry of Food is to be continued and will be given the task of nationalizing food supplies although the word is being avoided in the declaration of policy.

Interests which will be hurt by the proposed policy have already taken the trouble to point out that the scheme is, in effect, nationalization. What the public will say of the plan can only be discovered in the next few years.

The essence of the scheme is the continued buying in bulk by the Ministry of Food of all the essential commodities, including milk products, fruit, sugar, tea and grain. This is already in operation and was regarded by most of the men concerned as a wartime measure, which would end when war ended.

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From The Kansas City Star, Nov. 20 -

FARM TIE IN RESEARCH - Columbia, Mo., - The possibility of using more farm products in manufacturing was discussed by Harold Vagtborg, president of the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City, as a part of the farm and home week program of the University of Missouri here today.

"It is amazing how closely related many products of the field and forest are to the chemistry of the mineral resources," Vagtborg said. "Manufacturers are beginning to recognize that a given product can be produced just as well from the products of the farm as from nonreplaceable mineral resources. For this reason an increasing emphasis is being placed upon the development of agricultural crops from the farms which primarily will find their way into the raw material bins of industry rather than into food utilization."

Farm Digest 2195-45-3

From The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 27 -

BUTTER GROUP DEMANDS END OF U. S. CONTROL - To reclaim markets lost during the war, members of the American Butter Institute, in its 37th annual convention here yesterday, advocated the immediate removal of all government controls and the return to a normal supply and demand market.

The industry recognizes the need now for a campaign to regain outlets lost to substitutes during the war by producing superior product. It was emphasized that it was up to the industry itself to re-educate people to the use of butter instead of the substitutes. Markets for approximately a halfbillion pounds of butter fat that have been going into other channels must be regained, it was said.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 28 -

SUPPORT LIMITATION ON EGGS DUE SOON - Washington - In an effort to stave off a huge surplus in eggs next spring, the Department of Agriculture is now planning to call for a reduction of 70,000,000 hens by the first of the year and intends to set 1946 chicken goals 13 percent below 1945, it was learned today.

Two principal programs are receiving serious consideration:

1. A Government hen purchase program this winter to cut the number of laying hens before too many eggs come to market.

2. A 1946 goal that will be 13 percent below the 475,000,000 hens and pullets on farms at the present time, with price support guaranteed only up to the established goal.

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From The Kansas City Star, Nov. 26 -

THE PEOPLE MUST PAY THE DEBT - As an influential farm group the National Grange has issued a strong protest against continued deficit financing and piling up of the public debt. In its closing sessions in Kansas City the Grange adopted a resolution stating that the national debt, now approaching 270 billion dollars, "is nearly equal to the total wealth of the nation and is constantly increasing" while "new schemes for government spending are constantly being proposed and adopted."

This is not a protest only against the spending that goes for the benefit of other groups in the country. For the Grange opposes farm subsidies and it favors a program of supporting farm prices which it believes would substantially reduce the present costs. It is therefore consistent in its demand that federal expenditures be cut heavily all down the line...

In these and various other proposals relating to the fiscal policies of the government the Grange shows a realization of the fact that all public spending must be paid for by the people and that no group can escape. If organizations of whatsoever kind took a similar position there might soon be less of the spending. It has been and remains largely a response to the work of pressure groups which can and ought to be resisted.

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From The Des Moines Register, Nov. 26 -

IOWANS WOULD LET THE SUPPLY DETERMINE FOOD PRICE LEVELS - Cheap food as the postwar farm program seems to meet with favor in agriculturally-minded Iowa, a recent survey by the Iowa Poll reveals. Fifty-eight percent of a scientific cross section of Iowans, when interviewed, chose the general plan of letting supply determine prices, as against a plan to keep farm prices higher through reduced production.

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Farm Digest 2195-45-4

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 29 (Cont.) -

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE TO RESUME EGG FUTURES--New York Mercantile Exchange yesterday announced that trading in eggs, processed and naturals, for October, 1946, and in Maine potatoes for next November deliveries will be inaugurated on the exchange Dec. 1.

Trading in eggs will be for United States extras 1 and 2 or better.

With the war over and conditions gradually returning to normal, exchange members have been very anxious to resume trading in these commodities, the announcement stated.

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NOVEMBER MILK PRICE SEEN AT RECORD LEVEL--The 48,640 dairymen who supply the New York milkshed can expect to get \$3.59 a hundredweight for their November milk, the highest price ever paid in any November, New York Metropolitan Milk Market Administrator C. J. Blanford announced last night.

Blanford said the farmers would receive total of \$4.29 a hundredweight, when butterfat payments, location payments and Federal feed subsidies are added on. He estimated the average daily milk production per farm at 230 pounds.

The farmers' deliveries for November were estimated at 335,000,000 pounds. For this, Blanford calculated they would receive total of \$12,026,500 from the pool in addition to \$643,200 in butterfat premiums, \$90,000 in location payments and \$2,345,000 in feed subsidies--a grand total of \$15,104,700.

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145 CORN PACK SET AT 30,623,120 Cs--Canned corn production for the current year totaled 30,623,120 cases, according to estimates by the Corn Cannery Service Bureau. This compares with 1944 production of 25,982,094 cases.

Minnesota regained its leadership as a corn canner this year, after yielding first place to Wisconsin in 1944, according to this report. Production by Minnesota canners for the current year is estimated at 5,202,050 cases. Only three areas, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Maine-Vermont, had smaller packs of sweet corn than last year, with the largest percentage gain over 1944 shown by Indiana, with 2,397,609 cases, an increase of 68 per cent.

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COTTON LIST MIXED IN LIGHT TRADING--Cotton closed 3 points up to 3 down yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange with increasing strength in the near months induced by price fixing and continued trade demand. Light hedge selling in new crop positions and switches from near to distant months featured light trading.

The market opened 2 to 5 points up and made further gains on mill buying despite increasing evidence of hedge selling.

In some quarters an advance in the parity price is expected due to rising costs, despite the fact that the price went up 12 points last month from 21.58 to 21.70.

The weekly weather report indicated further deterioration to whatever cotton is left in the field in view of continued rains and unseasonably cold weather in some sections. It is generally conceded that the next Government forecast will be cut substantially under the 9,368,000 bales forecast on Nov. 1.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 29 -

BOTANICAL EXPLORERS seek a tropical plant substitute for insulin. Native herb "doctors" in the tropics have long been prescribing a drug which reduces the sugar content of the blood. If this drug, called amellin, should prove as effective as insulin in the treatment of diabetes, it would be a boon to sufferers from that disease. It can be taken by mouth; insulin users must use a hypodermic needle. Big drug companies are secretly backing plant searchers in far-away corners of the world, looking for the plant species which contains amellin.

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FAJARDO SUGAR CO. - With a larger sugar crop and higher prices in prospect for next season, indications are that operations of the Fajardo Sugar Co. of Puerto Rico will continue to improve during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1946. Efforts of the company to recover its pre-war stride, however, appear to be hampered by unsettled labor conditions in the island, and restrictive social legislation.

Assuming favorable weather, Fajardo anticipates a sugar crop of around 85,000 tons next year. Under the proposed 1946 crop purchase contract, the Commodity Credit Corp. will pay a subsidy of about \$1 per 100 pounds of sugar, comprising 85 cents to growers of sugar and 15 cents to mills. The proportion going to labor from the growers' and mills' shares has not been determined. Under the 1945 purchase contract, the subsidy amounted to 55 cents per 100 pounds, of which the mills received 5 cents, the growers 20 cents, and labor 30 cents.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 29 -

ALL-TIME RECORD IS SEEN IN FOOD SUPPLY FOR 1946 - American civilians will have an "all-time record high supply of food consumption in 1946" because of war-time expansion of the nation's agriculture and the reduction of military and lend-lease requirements in food, Nathan Koenig, executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said yesterday.

He spoke at a meeting of the New York City Food Advisory Committee at 291 Broadway.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 29 -

COMMODITY EXCHANGE SELF-REGULATION - Editorial - Futures exchanges perform a very important role in the marketing of basic commodities. They facilitate the orderly sale of crops that are harvested within a few weeks, but are consumed all during the year. They enable owners of these commodities, those who deal in and process them, to hedge their commitments, thus avoiding what might otherwise be insupportable risks. The conduct of the commodity exchanges must be so that the interest of those they serve as well as that of the public is always safeguarded. To protect the public interest, the exchanges may be supervised by a Government agency, and the Commodity Exchange Administration has been set up to regulate certain of their activities. However, detailed Government control and management of these institutions is inconsistent with the American principle of free enterprise.

Self-regulation is the answer. Within the framework of the Commodity Exchange Act, the exchanges would then themselves constantly study and weigh their own activities, to determine where changes are desirable, how they can contribute more to the public welfare and to the groups that they serve.

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Farm Digest 2195-45-6

DEC 3-1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Washington 25, D.C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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D14 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 6212.)

From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 30 -

BIG DEMAND SEEN FOR COTTON GOODS--A peacetime demand for cotton textiles ranging between 11,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 linear yards annually, or close to the industry's wartime peak, was envisioned for the next several years by Saul Nelson, director, materials and products division, Civilian Production Administration in addressing the closing session of the Cotton Textile Institute's annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday.

"As far as 1946 is concerned," continued Mr. Nelson, "it seems clear that the domestic market will be able to absorb all the cloth you can possibly produce, and clamor for more."

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NORTHERN STATES ASK COURT TO BAR 10 P. C. FREIGHT RATE RISE--Nine northern States yesterday acted to prevent a 10 per cent increase in class freight rates from becoming effective on railroads in their territory on Jan. 1 by petitioning the United States District Court for the northern district of New York to annul the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which decreed the rate rise as part of a move to equalize rates between northern and southern States.

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HUGH MCGEE ASSAILS FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES--Assailing the practices and policies of some 45 Federal Government credit agencies which are in competition with the nation's banks, Hugh H. McGee, vice president, Bankers Trust Co., New York, today declared that "the banking business belongs to the banks."

He addressed the annual meeting of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors here, as did Frank C. Rathje, president of the American Bankers Association, and Gilbert T. Stephenson, director.

"Our credit agencies should not brake 'grants' and refer to them as 'loans' and then denounce the banks for not having made them."

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RUSSIA EXPANDING RAW COTTON OUTPUT--A five-year plan for agriculture in Russia for the period 1946-50 provides for a considerable increase in quantities of cotton produced, according to Ivan Benedictov, Deputy Commissar for Agriculture, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a special dispatch to Canadian Textile Journal. He said at the present time, gross output of raw cotton in the Soviet Union is exceeded only by production in the United States and India. The cotton growing industry has developed already to the point where Russia has become independent in this field.

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DRIED FIGS ON SPOT NEARING DEPLETION--With reports from the Coast packers stating that dried fig supplies in first hands are entirely sold out, traders here yesterday were concerned by the rapid disappearance of spot stocks from this market.

Only a few high grade bulk figs and moderate quantities packaged figs remain, and these are firmly held at full ceilings.

(Turn to page 5)

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 30 -

QUAKERS ASK ARMY TO AID IN FOOD CRISIS IN GERMANY - Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, appealed yesterday to the American Army in Germany and the American people at home to prevent "whole-sale starvation" in Germany. The Army, Mr. Pickett emphasized, is the only agency that can prevent starvation, but private organizations can supply specialized foods and be of psychological benefit.

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LOADINGS DROP 83,867 CARS TO 716,494 LEVEL- Washington - Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on Nov. 24 totaled 716,494 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was a decrease of 83,867 cars from the preceding week this year, 51,844 cars fewer than the corresponding week in 1944 and 103,338 cars below the same period two years ago.

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From The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 30 -

OPA TO PERMIT HIGHER PRICES - Washington - OPA today decided to permit manufacturers of furniture and some cotton products to raise prices to encourage manufacture of cheap goods which virtually disappeared during the war.

OPA has not decided yet whether all or part of the increases may be charged at retail or whether dealers will be required to absorb them.

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NARCOTIC USE ON HORSES CHARGED - Narcotic drugs, forbidden by Federal statutes specifying imprisonment for those convicted of their illegal use, were used to stimulate horses of five racing stables suspended yesterday by the State Racing Commission, George P. Mahoney, chairman, disclosed last night. The findings of two laboratories, working independently, were the basis of Mr. Mahoney's charge.

In disclosing the appearance of narcotics as stimulants on Maryland tracks for the first time in years, Mr. Mahoney pointed out that in three prior suspensions this season, benzedrine and caffeine--stimulants not regarded as narcotics by Federal authorities--were found to have been administered to horses.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 30 -

GOVERNMENT SEIZES GREAT LAKES TOWING - Cleveland - Acting on orders by the President,....the Office of Defense Transportation's regional office, today took over operation of the Great Lakes Towing Company, which provides tugboat service on the Great Lakes and tributary waters.

President Truman announced....in Washington that he had ordered the ODT to operate the company because a labor dispute was interrupting the company's services. The company reported that the principal effect of the work stoppage has been at Buffalo, where grain boats operate through most of the winter.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 29 -

EIRE GOVERNMENT PRODS INDUSTRIES - Dublin - A post-war industrial economy, geared to the highest standards of efficiency in production and management, is the objective toward which Eire's Government is working. Companies that lag behind in either respect face the certainty of being scrapped.

Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce and Supplies, has bluntly told manufacturers the Government's objectives in the coming years and his views have brought hearty endorsement rather than criticism from the producers.

Mr. Lemass also holds that "the best and newest equipment that can be obtained" must go into Eire's factories. His department, which issues export and import licenses, is implementing the statement by giving high priority ratings to any request for the necessary import licenses and dollar exchange to buy equipment.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 29 -

MEXICO CALLED ANXIOUS TO CURB IMPORTS OF CONSUMER GOODS - Mexico will provide a large market for American producer goods but will purchase here only those consumer goods that cannot be made there on an economic basis, Dr. Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States, said here last night.

However, he added, this change in policy should not cause undue alarm, as more consumer goods of improved quality would be imported into Mexico as industrialization there improved the standard of living.

Mexico, he said, must devise means to hold down inflationary trends and make sure that the nation's large gold and foreign-exchange holdings "shall not be squandered in an orgy of wild spending in luxury and superfluous goods." He must see to it, Mr. Espinosa de los Monteros added, that these funds are expended in a way that will guarantee the Mexican people a higher per capita income.

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From The Des Moines Register, Nov. 27 -

THE BORER IS NOW WITH US - Only a minority of Iowans live on farms any more, but most of them realize their basic dependence on the corn crop. So we read with a shudder the news of the rapid spread of the European corn borer westward.

The east has had it to contend with for a generation, but it reached Iowa only a few years ago, in the Mississippi river counties. Last year it reached our state's western boundaries and appeared as far west as Lincoln, Neb.

Infestation in Iowa in 1945 was twice what it was in 1944, and 15 to 18 times as heavy in central Iowa!

The best efforts of the Department of Agriculture, its allied agencies, and the farmers themselves have not been able to stop the relentless march of this serious pest. Now we have to learn to live with it. It won't put us out of the corn business, but it will require troublesome and expensive counter-measures.

* * *

From The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Nov. 28 -

MACARTHUR FOOD GRANT TO JAPS HELD IMPOSSIBLE TO FILL - Washington - General MacArthur's week end pronouncement that he had granted permission to the Japanese government to resume foreign trade and to import a total of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs from North America met mixed reactions here today. The Department of Agriculture's combined food board members dubbed the story "fantastic," and the army quartermaster corps said it had not been informed of General MacArthur's plans, but could not see how he hoped to bring them about.

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CANNED GOODS FLOW SETS ALL TIME HIGH AFTER RATION ENDS - Washington - Consumer response to the removal of rationing from canned goods was immediate and heavy, Department of Commerce reports showed. In the first rationless month, September, daily average shipments from wholesalers and packers were 1,188,000 cases, an all-time high. The old mark set in September, 1942, was 1,143,000 cases.

As a result of this unprecedented demand, the department predicted that the total season's civilian shipments would be in excess of any former figure for canned goods movement.

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 29 -

MARKETS CAN BE LOST - The annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute yesterday heard a well-timed warning that all concerned with the future of cotton should ponder seriously. Warren S. Lockwood of the Rubber Manufacturers Association told the members of the Institute that cotton stands to lose markets permanently to synthetic fibers if its price is maintained at excessive levels.

At a time of severe shortages of textiles like that present, when price plays a secondary role in the sale of goods, the consequences of an artificially high price for raw cotton are not apparent. But it will be only a matter of time before the supply of textile fibers will again tend to outrun the demand, and price considerations will once again govern consumer choice. Then a high price for cotton will divert demand to competing fibers, production costs and prices of which will tend to decline as their consumption rises. And once markets for a product are lost, it is doubly difficult to recover them.

- - -

COTTON RESEARCH PROPOSED BY PACE - The fundamental trouble with cotton is that a generation which has made tremendous scientific progress has been unwilling to invest in cotton research an amount of money commensurate with the size and scope of the problem, Representative Stephen Pace told members of the Cotton Textile Institute attending its nineteenth annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "The problems of growing and processing cotton lie in the same fields of scientific research which have yielded miraculous results for other commodities and the possibilities for improving cotton's competitive position through research are unlimited," he declared.

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From the Journal of Commerce, New York, Nov. 30 (Cont.) -

FLOUR--PMA is expected to purchase around 1,000,000 sacks of flour today for relief distribution abroad and next week will seek a considerable quantity of semolina. December subsidy rates are due late today or tomorrow and trade expects slight increases.

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CANNED TOMATOES SOUGHT BY TRADE--With canner offerings at a minimum in all principal tomato canning areas, distributor demand for additional replacements continued active in yesterday's market. While some canners have indicated that they may have limited additional stocks for sale and shipment after the turn of the year, spot offerings continue virtually nonexistent.

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RYE, OATS WEAKEN OTHER GRAINS HOLD--Rye futures were under pressure at Chicago yesterday with losses amounting to as much as 2c a bushel. Oats also declined, while wheat and corn continued to display strength.

Trading continued on a restricted scale as many deliveries were at ceilings or approaching that level.

Some of the selling in rye was attributed to the prospect of diminished usage owing to high prices which tend to curtail feeding, restrictions imposed on distillers' use, and constant talk of possible tenders against December contracts.

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1946 RYE CEILINGS SET AT ALL LEVELS--Maximum prices on sales of the 1946 crop of rye at all levels of distribution except retail were established today by the Office of Price Administration. Retail prices are controlled under a separate regulation.

Effective date of the ceilings is June 1, 1946, although it had previously been erroneously reported as December 5, 1945.

The action sets base prices on the standard No. 2 grade of rye with a moisture content of 14 per cent or less at seven basic terminal markets.

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COTTON LIST MOVES IN NARROW RANGE--Cotton prices moved within a narrow price range yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange as the trade awaited the issuance of the mid-month parity price and further clarification on the status of the Price legislation now pending in Congress. Closing quotations were unchanged to 1 point up and 8 lower. Volume was small.

Liquidation following the announcement by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that cotton plantings would be increased next year set the pace for some of the trading, although price fixing and trade demand continued to hold prices at or near previous closing levels.

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BIG UNRRA NEEDS FOR TEXTILES NOTED--Clothing, textiles and footwear purchases totaling 503,000,000 have been tentatively budgeted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Rolf Nugent, deputy chief, Bureau of Supply, yesterday told members of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., at the association's annual meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The principal source of supply of cotton piece goods has been the United States, Mr. Nugent stated; although some procurement has been undertaken in Canada, in the United Kingdom and in Brazil. No goods have been procured in India or in Egypt.

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From The New York Times, Nov. 30 -

DEBATE FLOOD FUND IN HOUSE; CUT BILL - Washington - The House, in an economy drive, cut \$21,280,000 from the \$1,131,452,312 First Deficiency Bill today after adding \$182,820,000 to it yesterday. Besides, it debated for two hours a proposal to add another \$122,275,000, but failed to reach a vote on it. Today's debate turned mostly on an amendment to add the \$122,275,000 for a program of rivers and harbors and flood-control projects which was recommended by the Budget Bureau.....

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WILSON & CO. PLAN EXCHANGE OFFER - Wilson & Co., Inc., of Chicago, meat packers, will file next week with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its registration statement covering the issuance of a maximum of \$25,000,000 of new preferred stock, it was announced yesterday.

The projected issue represents a means for the company to retire 274,085 shares of \$6 cumulative preferred stock and thereby save annually about \$500,000 in dividend requirements....

- - -

COTTON PRICES HELD IN 12 POINT RANGE - Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange held within a 12-point range yesterday, mostly below the previous closing levels, and closed 1 point higher to 7 points lower, than on Wednesday, with distant months relatively easier than nears. Some of the selling in distant months was attributed to the Department of Agriculture's prediction of a larger acreage and crop next year. The tone improved, however, on reports that France has purchased an undisclosed quantity of cotton for January-February shipment....

- - -

EGG, POTATOES TO GO ON FUTURES MARKET - Trading in eggs and Maine potatoes for future delivery will be initiated tomorrow on the New York Mercantile Exchange, the executive committee of the exchange announced yesterday.

New regulations will permit trading in refrigerator eggs that are shell-treated or oil-processed. Trading in Maine potato future contracts will be for November, 1946, delivery.

- - -

LARD TRADING HELD REMOTE - Chicago - Numerous requests were received by commission houses today in regard to prospective resumption of trading in lard futures on the Chicago Board of Trade as the result of a drastic decline in prices of hogs in the last two days. Brokers say reserves of lard in this country are so small that it will take some time to accumulate a supply for delivery purposes, and expect that it will be several months at least before there is any trade of consequence in lard futures.

- - -

LAND BANK CLEARS DEBT - Omaha - The final payment of \$1,910,000, completing repayment of more than \$40,000,000 in Government funds by the Federal Land Bank of Omaha was announced today by E. N. Van Horne, president.

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